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# The Bombay Chronicle

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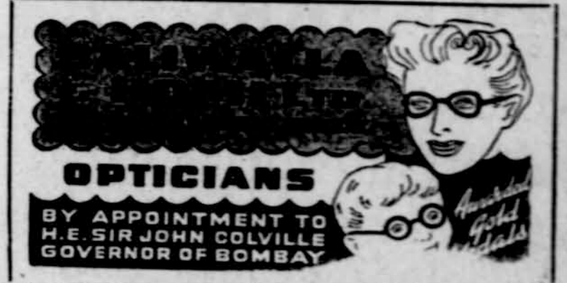


# B.E.S.T. BUS TURNS TURTLE: 44 INJURED

## ACCIDENT AT CHOWPATTY

### *Holiday Crowds Rush To Rescue Of Passengers*

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Forty-four Passengers were injured, 10 seriously, when a B.E.S.T. 'H' route bus, speeding towards Fort from Malabar Hill overturned opposite the Wilson College at Chowpatty at 8-45 p.m. tonight. The injured include eight women and ten children.

According to reports the double-decker dashed against a barrel placed on the road at a spot where some repairs were being done, and then collided with railings and overturned.

Pedestrians closed to the scene of incident rushed and dragged out the passengers as Sunday crowds on Chowpatty sand gathered round and watched anxiously.

Thirty-two of the injured were removed to the Harkisondas Hospital and the rest to the G. T. Hospital.

The injured include the driver and a conductor of the bus.

## INDIA TO GET 450,100 TONS OF RICE

### International Allotment For First Half Of Year

TRIVANDRUM, March 14, (A. P. I.): The Rice Committee of International Emergency Food Committee, Washington, has allocated to India for the period January to June 1948, 450,100 metric tons of rice. Total supplies available amounted 1,710,300 metric tons. Supplies are to be received from Burma, 348,000 metric tons, Brazil 51,100, Egypt 23,000, Siam 15,000, Ecuadar 7,000 and Mexico 6,000 tons.

## Bombay And Hyderabad Police Chiefs Confer

**AURANGABAD, March 14 (API).—Police Chiefs of the Bombay and Hyderabad Governments met here in Round Table Conference yesterday to review incidents taking place on the Bombay-Hyderabad border.**

**They had held similar talks here They had held similar talks here last November.**

**The officials toured the Hattnur area in Aurangabad district and visited Khuldabad on the Bombay-Hyderabad border, where incidents were reported recently.**

**It is understood that strict instructions have been issued to officials on both sides of the border to help the administration in putting down all lawlessness and restore peace.**

## HYDERABAD TROOPS ATTACK HALKARE

### Two Policemen Killed In Two-Hour Battle

BANGALORE, March 14 (API).—A border incident in which Nizam's troops and the police party protecting Halkare village in Dharwar District had been engaged in a two-hour fighting was reported by Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee on his arrival here today after a visit to Halkare.

Mr. Nijalingappa said that 50 troops of the Nizam of Hyderabad had crossed the border and attacked Halkare. A party of policemen who were entrusted for the protection of about two hours. Two of the policemen were killed and one was injured the village engaged the raiders for before the raiders retreated.

## Warplanes For Iraqi Army

BAGHDAD, March 14 (Reuter).—The Iraq army today received its first batch of warplanes from Britain.

War equipment and other essential materials to equip the army on a modern scale would be arriving continuously from Britain from now on, it was understood reliably.

The Iraqi Government last summer placed orders for £5,000,000 worth of war materials with British firms.

**WASHINGTON, March 14 (Reuter): The United States Senate gave its assent to the European Recovery Programme early today. The Bill was passed by 99 votes to 17 after more than 11 hours' debate.**

**H. E. Raja Sir Maharajsingh, Governor of Bombay, addressing the public meeting held at C. J. Hall to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Shri Ramakrishna Paramhamsa on Saturday evening.**

## NEHRU LAUNCHES "JALA USHA"

**GANDHIGRAM (Vizagapatam), March 14: Launching here today the first Indian 8,000-ton ocean-going ship "Jala Usha" built at the Scindias' Ship Building Yards, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, drew a parallel between the historic occasion and "the launching of the Ship of State that is India a few months ago", and made a fervent appeal to the workers of the shipyards and to "the Crew of the Ship of State", the People of India, to keep both the ships moving.**

The ceremony was attended by about 30 000 persons, including India's Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, most of the Ministers of Madras Government, and many notabilities in the shipbuilding industry of the country.

The ship was set afloat amidst the chanting of Vedic hymns invoking the aid of the almighty and the elements for a long and prosperous career for the ship.

MESSAGES OF GOOD WISHES

Messages of good wishes were received from the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad who had laid the foundation of the Ship-building Yard seven years ago: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces, Dr. Syama Prasad Mukerji Minister for Industry and Supply, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Minister for Commerce, and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, the Bombay industrialist.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in launching the ship said: "I have great pleasure in naming the ship "Jala Usha", and wish her every success. May good fortune and prosperity attend her in future."

After launching the "Jala Usha" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "May this ship that we have launched today be the beginning of many other ships big and small and may we carry the message of India to all the four corners of the world."

At the outset Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru compared the launching of the new ship with the launching of the "Ship of State"—the new Government of India—a few months ago and stressed the need for co-operation with other nations of the world in the maintenance of world peace. The new Ship of State, he said, had already survived many storms and would have to face more storms in the future and added: "But I think we have shown that we are strong enough to survive any storm. So as I was watching this good ship, the "Jala Usha", slip into the sea, I thought that it was symbolic of his Ship of State that is India going on into the sea, namely, the future of India."

PEACE IN INDUSTRY

Pandit Nehru making an impassioned appeal to employers and workers to maintain peace in industry said: "We must all of us consider the question from the whole point of view of increasing production and the productive activity of the country thereby ensuring its wellbeing. We want to injure no interest, not even vested interest. But we can stand no interest if it comes in the way of the good of the country. We should encourage enterprises which are for the good of the largest number of people and of the country interest."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru added that this was certainly not the time for strikes and asked how the Ship of State could go forward if the crew non-co-operated.

SPIRIT OF VIOLENCE

Pandit Nehru warned that industrial welfare weakens the nation. He referred in particular to certain parts in the Madras Presidency where he said, "things are not well". The spirit of violence was abroad, he said, and added", "We are a democratic country and we want to give the largest measure of freedom of opinion action and expression to each group, even to those who might differ from us. But freedom does not mean violence or instigation to violence, and there is instigation to violence, as there has been in some parts of Madras Presidency. It has to be dealt with firmly. We are living in very serious and critical times not only in this country but in the world at large. No one knows what the morrow will bring. Therefore, we will have to be wide awake all the time. We have to look at things in the proper perspective. We have to take action, and swift action, wherever necessary and keep the Ship of State of moving."

(SEE PAGE 2)

## Yemen Capital Under Siege

### Battle At Gates Of Sana's: Egyptian Planes Unable To Land

CAIRO, March 14, (Reuter): Thirty-foot high mediaeval wall buttressed by 150 watch-towers, which surrounds Sana's, capital of the Yemen, was the only barriar left to its defenders against forces loyal to Emir Seif el Islam Ahmed Emir, claimant to the Throne, according to the latest despatches reaching here today.

Armed tribesmen supporting Emir Ahmed, eldest son of the late ruler, were said to be besieging the Capital and hammering the four cast iron gates leading to the city, where Abdullah el Wazir who established himself as ruler after the assassination of the 85-year-old Imam Yahia nearly a month ago, was holding out.

It was reported yesterday that Emir Ahmed's men had broken into the Capital, but later reports did not confirm its capture.

Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Premier, who has been following the Yemen situation closely, said the only reliable news so far was that Sana's was being besieged.

The Premier said two Egyptian planes sent to Sana's yesterday to evacuate Egyptian citizens were unable to land in or near the Capital owing to fighting in progress there, and returned to Jeddah.

He could not confirm a report that the planes were fired on when approaching the Capital.

## Govt. Troops Abandon Kirin & Sirofengmen

### MOVE TO STRENGTHEN POSITIONS AT MUKDEN AND CHANG CHUN

NANKING, March 14 (Reuter).—Chinese Nationalist troops have abandoned the Manchurian key railway city of Kirin, 275 miles north-east of Mukden, a Ministry of National Defence communique reported today.

The town of Sirofengmen was also evacuated and 100,000 civilians were withdrawn from the two towns with the armed forces, the communique added.

The Chinese Government said the decision to withdraw had been taken as part of the strategy to strengthen the Chinese Nationalists' position at Mukden and Changchun.

**BITTER FIGHTING IN LOYANG**

Chinese Government troops were today reported to be engaged in bitter hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Loyang, the key railway city in East Honan, with strong Communist forces which stormed the defences last night.

In Shantung Province 20,000 Communists overpowered the defenders of Chowtsuan, 60 miles east of the Provincial Capital of Tsinan and took this city on the railway to Tsingtao.

At the same time, Communist columns have launched simultaneous atacks on Hwantai, 20 miles north of Chowtsuan, and Tzechwan, 20 miles to the south-east.

The Communists have made no further advance on Changchun in the past 24 hours but were said to be taking measures to counter any breakway to south by Government troops massed in the sector.

In the North West Anhwei Province one-eyed Communist General Liu Po Cheng was reported to be advancing on the railway city of Pengpu capturing three towns without much opposition.

**MANCHURIAN DELEGATION**

A spokesman of the Manchurian delegation, which has been conferring with the High Government officials in Nanking, said today that the mission had received "satisfactory results."

He said the Defence Ministry had agreed to send heavy reinforcements to the North East and to discuss means for the training and arming of local Manchurian defence forces.

**SOVIET REJECT CHINESE PROTEST**

MOSCOW, March 14 (Reuter).—Russia has rejected the Chinese Note of March 10 protesting against an alleged machine-gun attack on a Chinese civil aircraft, flying from Mukden to Tsingtao on March 8, by two fighter planes with Soviet markings.

## *Stop Press*

**LATEST FROM YEMEN**

CAIRO, March 14 (UPA).—An aide to Premier Noknasha Pasha today said that unofficial reports had reached Cairo stating that Ahmed's tribesmen had entered Sanna.

Local newspapers received a report that Imam el-Wazir had fled his capital and that Ahmed had proclaimed himself the new King of Yemen. The Premier's office emphasized that the reports had not been confirmed.

**"INSAF" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION**

DACCA, March 14 (API).—The management of "Insaf," a local Muslim Bengali daily, has suspended publication of the newspaper as a protest against the pre-censorship order served by the Government of East Bengal on this paper.

**DACCA RAIDS**

DACCA, March 14 (API).—The police this morning searched the Communist Party Office and also some residential quarters and took into custody two prominent Communist workers.

**GOLD SMUGGLING**

AHMEDABAD, March 14 (A.P.I.): Three Arabs coming from Rajkot by air were on search found in possession of gold bars and mohors worth about rupees three and hal lakhs. They were taken into custody.

## GLOOM OVER WEST EUROPE LIFTED

### U. S. Senate Approval Of Marshall Aid Plan Brings Hope

PARIS, March 14 (Reuter): Delegates of sixteen nations arrived here today by road, rail and air for the Marshall Plan Conference which opens tomorrow to find the city bathed in sunshine and buzzing with speculation on the outcome of the conference.

The news that the United States Senate had approved the European recovery programme helped to lighten the political gloom which has gathered over Europe since the Czechoslovakia crisis.

Parisians in their boulevard cafes were asking what were the prospects of Germany and Spain being allowed to join the sixteen nations planning to rebuild Europe's war shattered economy.

By noon today the British, Irish, Turkish, Greek, Italian, Austrian and Portuguese delegates had arrived.

Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, received a Reuter's special correspondent in his private coach on the Simplon Orient Express as the train rushed past the shores of Lake Maggiore on its way to Paris.

"It is high time", he said "to realise that our major duty is to arrive at the organisation of Europe.

"I am going confidently to Paris because events make it necessary for all of us to agree on essentials."

Eire's new Foreign Minister, Mr. Sean MacBride, who was born in Paris, was expected to give a press conference today.

The Secretary of his Delegation told 'Reuter' that if Portugal did propose the addition of Spain to the Marshall aid countries, Eire would not oppose the motion.

After the opening session in the Quai D'Orsay at 2 p.m. G.M.T. (7-30 p.m. I.S.T.) tomorrow, the experts of the sixteen nations will meet at the luxury Royal Monceal Hotel near the Arc de Triomph.

This morning Mr. Constantine Tsaldaris, Greek Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Mr. Neemettin Sadak, Turkish Foreign Minister, were received by the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault.

This afternoon M. Bidault was to see other delegation leaders, and tomorrow will hold conversation with Foreign Ministers attending the conference.

Count Sforza will meet M. Tsaldaris this afternoon, Mr. Sean MacBride today received Mr. Joseph Walsh, Irish Minister to the Vatican, who came to Paris for this meeting.

All the countries except Iceland and Switzerland will be represented at the opening sessions by their Foreign Ministers.

The first two or three days will be devoted to general declarations, after which the Conference experts will get down to work out:

(1) Creation of the permanent body representing the 16 nations.

(2) Drafting of a progress report showing what has been achieved since last July in the way of effort at short-term and long term self-help.

The work of the Conference should, it is thought in well-informed circles in Paris, proceed smoothly and quickly.

Discussion about the consequences of the Five-Power 50-Year Treaty drawn up in Brussels by Britain, France and the Benelux countries is not on the Conference agenda, but cond monthly report to the President will, it is thought, constitute an important and useful contribution to unifying Europe.

While the first 16-Nation Conference met under the economic threat of a growing Dollar shortage, the second Conference is meeting under the threat on international political storms, foreshadowed by events in Czechoslovakia, a renewal of sporadic and apparently politically-inspired strikes in France, and an intensified campaign for Communist success in Italy at the general elections there in mid-April.

**CHOICE OF INSPECTORS**

The idea of having American officials overlooking the flow and use of American Aid to Europe has, apparently been definitely abandoned, as it would lend flavour to accusations that the United States wants to "police" Europe.

## Arab Plans To Prevent Palestine Partition

### *INTENSE ACTIVITY IN SEVEN LEAGUE STATES CAPITALS*

### Jewish Memorandum Before Security Council

**LONDON, March 14, (Reuter): Intense week-end activity in the seven Capitals of the Arab League States indicated tonight that the Arabs were planning important new moves in Palestine, while an uneasy lull pervaded the Holy Land.**

All reports from the Middle East in the past 24 hours strengthened the belief that significant decisions were about to be taken. The most important move was the recall of Azam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, to Cairo from his mission of mediation in the Yemen dispute.

He is to put the Arab case before the United Nations at Lake Success, but was authoritatively stated to be returning to Cairo at once.

**A special delegation has arrived in Bagdad bearing a top-secret letter—the subject of which has not been indicated—for the Iraqi Regent Abdullah from King Farouk of Egypt.**

Reinforcements for the Arab forces were reported from the Lebanon capital, Beirut, where 77 Albanians, 20 Yugoslavs and 21 Croats arrived from Italy on Saturday night.

JEWISH MEMORANDUM

Last evidence received at Lake Success by the United Nations Palestine Commission before their Sunday recess was a Jewish Agency memorandum stating that the Palestine problem would never have become "a major military issue" without the intervention of foreign Governments.

The Commission will hand its report of the Security Council tomorrow.

The United States, France, China and Russia will meet tomorrow evening in the offices of the Chinese Delegation at Lake Success to discuss Palestine.

General Sir John Crocker, British Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Haifa yesterday for talks on the British evacuation of Palestine. It was authoritatively reported.

DAMASCUS: Proclamation of martial law in Palestine may be approved by a Committee of Prime Ministers and other delegates rom the Arab League countries when it meets here today, it was reliably reported last night.

**The Committee will be asked to approve important recommendations from the Military Council of the Arab Liberation Army one of which, according to this report, will be proclamation of a State of Emergency throughout the country.**

One report said General Ismail Safurt Pasha, the Iraqi Chief of Staff who was appointed Commander of the Liberation Army by the Arab League would be given the task of supervising the enforcement of martial law.

The recommendations are now being given final shape in the light of reports being received daily from General Fawzi el Kawukji, the Arab Field Commander who appeared the Arab stronghold in Central Palestine at the head of substantial forces exactly a week ago.

General Fawzi, it was learned, is being recalled to Damascus to report on the situation to the Military Council.

Haj Amin el Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem and Chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, may attend today's meeting.

Unless the British authorities in Palestine take some similar step by April 1 when the winding up of the Civil Administration is due to start, the duty of maintaining order in the Arab sector of Palestine will devolve on the local authorities, observers here said.

**In that case it was understood the Arab Higher Committee will ask the Arab Liberation Army Command to take over that duty.**

Jewish areas falling within Arab held territory either now or as a result of later operations would be treated as rebel territory if the Jewish inhabitants refused to submit to the

(Continued on Page 5.)

"Yes . . . when I ordered the paint I named the BRAND."
Now that sideboard is a delightful colour
BE BRIGHT . . . SAY
Shalimar Paint
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# JAWAHAR LAUNCHES FIRST INDIAN BUILT SHIP

## Tribute To Scindia Co's Enterprise

### *NATIONAL GOVT.'S INTIMATE INTEREST IN INDUSTRY*

### Reply To Walchand's Demand For State Aid

VIZAGAPATAM March 14.

**"We are beholden to the Scindia Company for the enterprise it has shown in the past. Enterprise should always be encouraged and it has to wage a ceaseless struggle against foreign vested interests. Inevitably, this vital enterprise must come more and more under control of the State" thus said Pandit Nehru, India's Prime Minister in the course of his speech launching the Indian-built 8000-ton ocean going vessel 'Jala Usha' at the Scindia's shipyard at Vizagapatam today. He wished the ship every success, good luck and prosperity.**

Continuing he said: "We are not looking forward to go and interfere with lives of other countries. We seek no dominion over others. We seek the friendship of all and the co-operation of all. At the same time we will brook no interference from outside."

**Referring to Mr. Walchand Hirachand's demand for State aid to the industry and need for harmonious relations between Government and industry Pandit Nehru said: "Government will help industry in every way. If industry does not function Government interferes and takes it over. Government is going to encourage ship building industry. The ship inddstry will not suffer and will go on at all costs and at every cost. Rest assured Government is intimately interested in encouraging the industry.**

### MR. WALCHAND'S WELCOME ADDRESS

**Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, in his speech welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Dominion of India, who Company welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Dominion of India, said:**

Pandit Nehru, Members of the Cabinet, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

On behalf of the Scindia organisation, I have great pleasure in offering you, on this historic occasion, our warm and cordial welcome here today. We feel deeply grateful to you all for gracing to-day's auspicious function by your presence this morning. My colleagues and I are particularly indebted to you, Pandit Nehru, and your colleagues for agreeing to spare, in spite of very pressing engagements, so much of your valuable time and for coming over here this morning to offer your blessings to the first modern 8,000 tonner built in India. Your presence here this morning, Pandit Nehru, as the Prime Minister of the Dominion of India, is one of the most inspiring and happy expressions of that harmony and unity of interests between Government and Industry, which is of vital importance for a free India to realise her destiny.

During its career of 28 years, the Scindia Company was obliged to build several ships in the U. K. in absence of big Shipbuilding yards in India. One of our 8,000 tonners, s.s. JALADUTA was launched at Glasgow in 1929 by our great leader, your revered father, Pandit Motilaljee. At that launching, you were a silent spectator perhaps little dreaming that she will one day be the prototype of the first vessel built by Indians in their own land which you have rightly named JALA-USHA. That dream has now come true and we are proud that the first Indian ocean-going ship of this size has just been launched by the first Prime Minister shaping to-day the destiny of our great country.

#### *Tribute To Mahatma Gandhi*

On this memorable occasion we pay our humble tribute to Mahatmaji who revitalised our country, fought ceaselessly for human rights and dignity and brought freedom to our motherland. From the very inception of the Scindia Company, he had taken paternal interest in its development and progress. When its first vessel LOYALTY left the shores of India on her maiden voyage to Europe, he personally conveyed his blessings through the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee on the day of her sailing, 5th April, 1919. When the vested British interests were striving to crush our small venture, he raised his powerful voice to protect the dwarf against the mighty giant. When the foundation stone of this Shipyard was laid, he had kindly sent his blessings wishing it a useful career in the service of the country. It pains us to think that he is not in our midst to-day to bless, cheer and guide us in the difficult period that is lying ahead of us all.

As you all know, India has been famous for centuries for her shipbuilding industry in the past. Indian ships were renowned for their stability, durability, art and elegance. I do not desire, Sir, on this occasion, to refer to the circumstances which led to the deterioration of the Indian shipbuilding industry in the last century and its complete disappearance in course of time. That is a fact well-known to you all. I want you, however, to share with us the joys which the revival of that great industry brings to India today and be pleased to offer us your good wishes for its efficient, effective and economic development in the future.

#### *Foundation Stone Of Yard Laid*

It was on the 21st June, 1941, that, that great son of India, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, laid the foundation stone of this yard. He then echoed the feelins of the nation and cheered us with the following prophetic message of hope and encouragement:—

"The Congress today may be far from the citadels of power and may be even suppressed for a time, but the nation's will to freedom can not be scotched and the tide of national feeing cannot be artificially turned back. Sooner or later, we shall be masters in our own house and be in a position to shape the economic, industrial and fiscal policies of this country in the interests o fIndia."

Till then India had built ships only upto 2,000 tons. Had there been a National Government at the centre, we could have built a number of ocean-going ships by this time, which would have served India's economic and other interests in a variety of ways. The Government of the day did not help us to do so. On the contrary, they placed every difficulty in our way and made it impossible for us to achieve the object that we had in view. There was no unity of interests then between the rulers and the ruled. Fortunately for the country those unhappy conditions have now disappeared. India has become a free country. India is now governed by her own people. The interests of the Government and the people are identical. That is why we have been able to-day to invite you here for witnessing the launching of the first 8,000 tonner built in India. That is why I have called to-day's function a historic occasion which marks the first fruitful step in bringing back to this ancient land its past glory in the art and science of building ships.

#### *Vital Importance Of Shipbuilding Industry*

The establishment and development of a shipbuilding industry is essential for the economic well-being of the country and vital for the defence of its shores and its people. The true test of the sovereignty of a country lies in its ability to defend itself. Great Britain is no longer responsible for the defence of India's shores. That supreme responsibility rests now on our own Government and on our ships of commerce and combat. With our vast coastline extending over 4,000 miles with the strategic position that we occupy in South-East Asia, with the commanding situation which our country occupies in the Indian Ocean, our responsibility to build up a powerful navy of defence has immensely increased. It is, therefore, Sir, the supreme duty of the Government, that it should encourage in every way possible the development of a ship-building industry in India.

The first requisite of a ship-building industry is the proper supply of raw materials. India has got both steel and timber which are essential requisites in the construction of a ship. You will be happy to learn, Sir, that the steel which we have used in the construction of our ships is the steel made in this country. May I take this opportunity to offer our warmest thanks to the house of Tatas for the readiness with which they have helped us by rolling plates and sections which we required for the building of our vessels? You will be interested to note, Mr. Prime Minister, that not a single plate is used in the building of the vessel unless it is passed by the Lloyds Surveyor. We are grateful to that world-renowned society for giving us the benefit and guidance of their representative on the spot for this purpose. As regards timber, we have utilised Indian timber as well as Burma teak. The rolling of the plates of required sizes for a ship or two at a time, is not however an economic proposition. The economic construction of a vessel requires the rolling of plates in large numbers and I am sure that, when the shipyard is fully developed and when a substantial number of ships is built in the yard at a time, the supply of steel necessary for that purpose will be made on a comparatively economic basis. May I therefore, request you, Sir, to give your most favourable consideration to the scheme which has been submitted to the Government for the completion o the yard so that such a number of ships can be built here at a time as may promote its economic working.

#### *Skilled Personnel Needed*

The second essential requisite of a shipyard is the efficient service of its skilled personnel. As we have not got shipbuilding experts in our own country, we have engaged them from abroad and we are highly appreciative of the single-minded devotion and zeal with which they have assisted our pioneering efforts in this line. We are training qualified Indians in the art of building shios under the guidance and supervision of these experts. As regards the skilled workers, it will be realised that it was not an easy task, particularly in a place like Vizagapatam, to mobilize them in as large a number as was necessary for the construction of ships. We had, therefore, to lay out a Labour Colony with all modern facilities and amenities for the housing of our workers and I am happy to state that we have been fortunate in building up a fairly satisfactory skilled labour force essential for the present operations of our yard. I must, however, confess that it will take some time before the skilled workers in our yard will be able to put forth the quantum and quality of work which their counterparts have been putting forth in the yards of the countries whose shipbuilding industry is highly developed. We have been exploring all possible methods for enabling our skilled workers to improve their ways of work and to increase the output of their labour. We have sent a number of our supervisors for further training in foreign shipbuilding yards and we hope that, when they return and resume their services in our yard, they will make their own useful contribution to the efficiency of its operations. We are, as you all know, in the early stages of our development. Our shipyard will, therefore, take some time before it will be able to compete with its rivals in other lands both in the speed of output and in the economy of their cost. We shall, I assure you, Mr. Prime Minister, leave no stone unturned in realising and reaching that goal at an early date. It will, however, be realised that the shipyard must be kept in operation all the time. May I, therefore, urge, Sir, in all earnestness, that the Government will kindly consider our case favourably and with sympathy and be pleased to ensure regular flow of required steel materials and grant us such help and facilities as may enable the shipyard to continue its operations and to promote such efficiency and economy as may help it to stand in competition with its rivals in as short a time as possible.

#### *Amicable Relations With Labour*

Like in any industrial organisation today, we have our internal difficulties; but you will be glad to hear that we are gradually getting over our teething troubles with the co-operation of the Shipyard Labour Union. As a matter of fact, the Company and the Union made strenuous efforts to arrive at an understanding and succeeded in establishing peace pursuant to the policy laid down at the Industrial Conference at Delhi last December. In this connection, we must gratefully acknowledge the guidance and help given by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee to all concerned when he was good enough to visit our Shipyard in the beginning of January last. This is perhaps one of the earliest settlements brought about between the management and the workers in impiementation of the decisions taken at the historic Industries' Conference with a view to improving production in the country.

#### *Construction Of Berths*

So far we have been able to complete only two building berths, necessary workshops and a 1000-foot fitting-out jetty. It took us eight years to bring the yard to this stage due to the indifferent and sometimes even hostile attitude of the past Government. The Company's investments in connection with this project have already amounted to about 4 crores of rupees, but we have not been able to have appreciable output due to circumstances beyond our control. As we lost eight of our ships in the last war and as the Government of the day did not allow us to complete the yard in 1942 and 1943 according to our original plan, we were compelled to place orders for eight new ships at a cost of over five and a half crores of rupees in the U.K. during the last three years. In future, we hope to build most of ships required by us in this yard.

Although there is a great shortage of materials, we have started constructing a third building berth and are planning schemes for further expansion in the hope that the Government will be pleased to release required steel and cement for the development of this key industry. A two-slip yard cannot form a satisfactory unit for the construction of ships. Our yard is designed with a view to lay out eight slips so that we can build at a time in our shipyard eight vessels each of which can be of 6,000 to 14,000 tons dead-weight. The other day, the Commerce Minister stated in the Dominion Parliament that the question of the development of shipbuilding industry in India, so that a minimum of 50,000 gross tons of shipping could be built per annum, was under consideration. That is a very encouraging sign of the times. You will be pleased, Mr. Prime Minister, to know that Mr. Fitt and Mr. Hunter, representatives of our Consulting Engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, are here today and we have been discussing with them all relevant questions to enable us to complete our plan for the construction of all the eight slips. When the yard is fully laid out and all the eight berths are in operation, it will, I am sure, become, comparatively speaking, a better economic unit of the shipbuilding industry than it is today.

#### *Drydock*

I may be permitted to mention that the Government of India have decided to provide a drydock here with a view to increase the usefulness of this port and make Vizagapatam a major port of first rate importance. A drydock is vitally necessary for the full development and progress of the Shipbuilding industry and I earnestly request the Government to complete their scheme of constructing the drydock at as early a date as possible.

While the laying out of the remaining six berths and the extension of the existing machine and hull shops with additional machinery for the construction of eight vessels at a time, are essential for the successful completion of our plan, they are, you will, no doubt, agree with me, Mr. Prime Minister, not enough by themselves to keep the yard running on efficient and economic lines. If a yard is to be operated on sound and economical lines, it must have orders for building a fairly sufficient number of ships and that such orders should continue to come regularly year after year. The Government of India, it is a matter of great satisfaction, recently announced the adoption of a dynamic national policy for the development of Indian shipping. They have laid it down as their target, that India should have at least two million gross tons of shipping during the course of the next five to seven years. I realise that all this tonnage will not be built at once in this country. A number of maritime countries has already added to their existing tonnage. If India is not to lag behind even those maritime countries which have been building up their Merchant Navies after the war, it will have to acquire such tonnage as may be available in the world today. It will, however, be realised that India will have to build ships suitable for the trade for putting her Merchant Navy on an efficient and economic footing. She will have, therefore, to build the ships that she will require. That will give India a splendid opportunity for building ships within the country, suitable for the trade in which they are to be engaged.

#### *Responsibility Of Government*

If Indian shipowners are to be encouraged for placing orders in India for the construction of the ships which they need and thereby help the development of the Indian shipbuilding industry, it will be appreciated that they can do so only if they have to pay a price for these vessels which may compare favourably with the cost of constructing similar ships in foreign countries. If there is a wide difference between the cost of constructing ships in India and that of constructing similar ships abroad, it will be apparent that it would put an undue burden on the economic operation of the ships owned by Indian shipowners. It will, however, be recognised that it will be the responsibility, may I venture to observe, Sir, of the Government of India to give such encodragement and assistance to Indian shipowners as may enable them to place their orders in their own country without making their operations uneconomic. May I therefore, request that the Government of India might consider the advisability of adopting a policy similar to the one adopted by the United States of America in developing her shipbuilding industry and encouraging her shipowners to place orders for the construction of their ships in their own country. The Government will have to give the necessary financial assistance either to shipowners or to the shipbuilding industry for this purpose.

May I, Sir, in this connection inform you that we have already submitted a scheme for the efficient and economic development of this shipbuilding yard to the Ministry of Industry and Supply and we shall be grateful to you, Mr. Prime Minister, if you and your colleagues will consider that scheme from the standpoint of the broadest needs of the country, both for its economic development as well as for the purpose of its defence, and arrive at such a decision for encouraging the shipbuilding industry as may enable it to construct both the ships of commerce and ships of defence, economically and efficiently and at a price which may induce the shipowners to patronise the shipbuilding yards of their own land. It will be readily admitted that the fulfilment of these conditions is quite essential for the successful establishment of a shipbuilding industry in India and for its efficient and economical development in the future.

#### *Engines And Boilers*

We are constructing at present only the hull of a ship out of materials supplied by our country. As regards the engines and boilers, we are importing them from abroad. As was happily remarked the other day by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee during his visit to this shipyard, India will not feel wholly satisfied unless and until she is able to manufacture every single part that is used in the building of a ship. He added that India must produce as quickly as possible the parts which have at present to be brought from other countries and assembled. That is quite essential for the rapid industrialisation of our country. I realise the difficulty of India becoming self-sufficient in her shipbuilding requirements. My co-Directors and I, however, propose to submit a scheme for the manufacture of engines and boilers in our shipyard at Vizagapatam to the Government of India and it is my earnest prayer that the Government would be pleased to accord it their serious consideration and give us all the encouragement that we need for the successful fruition of that scheme so that a further important step can be taken by us at Vizagapatam for building up as large a number of parts as it is possible to in this country. It is here that, as observed by the Supply Minister, the State must step into the arena and the sooner it does so the better for the country.

#### *State Aid*

Before I conclude, will you allow me, Sir, to make one further observation? A study of the development of the shipbuilding industry in a number of maritime countries reveals the fact that assistance from the State, in a variety of forms, has played an important part both in its establishment and in its development. Construction subsidies, financial aids to build vessels of high speed, cheap loans for long periods at a nominal rate of interest, regular annual subventions, relief from taxation and other financial help, have been given all over the world by maritime countries to keep their shipbuilding industry alive and in efficient working order. Not to mention other shipbuilding countries, even the United Kingdom, which has got a highly developed shipbuilding industry, has helped its shipbuilding industry in a variety of ways. Not only has it given millions of pounds by way of cheap loans for a substantial period at a comparatively cheap rate of interest, but it also gave active financial assistance and subsidies to British shipowners as late as 1940-1941 to induce them to place orders for the construction of their vessels in their own country. If this is the history of the assistance which maritime countries have given for the establishment and maintenance of shipbuilding industry, you, Mr. Prime Minister, will no doubt agree with me that the necessity for such State assistance and State encouragement is all the greater in this country, where the shipbuilding industry is yet in its infancy. May I, therefore, express the hope and may I also make the earnest request, that this vital consideration that I have submitted to you for assisting the establishment of a shipbuilding industry in this country will merit your most earnest and favourable consideration?

#### *The Future*

In the inspiring message which you, Sir, were good enough to give us when you and the members of the Congress Working Committee visited our S. S. "El Hind", you remarked that you were "impatient to see Indian ships carrying the Indian flag across distant seas to far-away countries". I have no doubt that you are also as impatient as ourselves to see that these Indian ships are built in India by Indians. The realisation of this vision in the very near future which you, Sir, so fully share with us, will depend upon the vigour with which your Government will formulate, without any delay, an active policy of giving the Indian shipbuilding industry the help, the encouragement and the opportunity that it needs for building modern ocean-going ships in India.

I am sure you will be interested to know that the second 8,000 tonner which is getting ready on the adjoining berth will be launched during the next few months and that the keel for the third ship will be laid within the next few weeks. If we get the required steel and other materials in time, with the co-operation of the workers that we are having now, we expect to launch three ships by the end of 1949. It is our intention to speed up production year after year until we succeed in launching eight to twelve ships every year. May we hope that our Government will help us to reach this goal in the near future!

May I now, Sir, request you, on behalf of the Scindia organisation, to give your blessings to this first ocean-going ship "Jala-Usha" built in our yard and which you have just been pleased to launch? May she with your good wishes, Panditji, become the inspiring pioneer unit of the Indian-built Indian Merchant Marine of the future, encouraging many others to follow and to start on their career of carrying India's maritime trades to the four quarters of the globe and thus enable India to revive, in the near future, her ancient glory and greatness in the art and science of building ships!

VIZAGAPATAM, March 14 (A.P.I.)

"As I was watching this good ship "Jala Usha" slip into the sea I thought that the ship of State is on to the sea", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after performing the launching ceremony. "In launching the ship all manner of thoughts come to us" he said, "especially on such an occasion when the first Indian ship of this size that has been built and launched. Inevitably one thought of the ages when shipbuilding was the premier industry in India, somehow they have come to appreciate the past ages and the middle ages which had done much good to the country and which had formed part of the history. In doing so one thought partly of shipbuilding but more so the sake of country itself. Somehow launching of a ship inevitably brought to mind the analogy of the Ship of State which was also launched a few months back in India and which had gone through stormy weather. "We have survived and are surviving the storm", declared the Prime Minister adding "but we have plenty of storms to face in India. Indeed all over the world there is continuation of storm and there are many ahead but I think we have shown that we are strong enough and are resolved to face them."

**INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

Referring to the need for international co-operation, India's Prime Minister said: "India is an old country and I have always thought of India as the offspring of mountains and seas, mountains and the Indian ocean embracing her on two sides. I have always thought of India not as an isolated country from the rest of the world but a country eminently suited for the closest and widest intercourse with other countries of the world. Unfortunately in recent years—two hundred years, more especially during the last 150 years—it is becoming isolated both by mountains and sea. All our contacts with western countries of the world chiefly England have been wholly through sea. But other contacts were ended and cut off. We lost touch with the highland of central Asia and eastern and western Asia. Indian history tells us of great enterprises across the seas and across mountains and we were not an isolated people in those days. We looked forward, we ventured into seas and took our culture to far off countries. Narrow-mindedness was unheard of in those days but with the passage of time we have developed a sort of narrow-mindedness in the name of religion." What kind of religion is it that prevented man from meeting man", asked Pandit Nehru.

**RELIGION PREVENTED SEA VOYAGES**

In the name of religion it was suggested that it was a sin to undertake sea voyages. What kind of religion was it that prevented man from going to his mother (mother meaning sea) afid trusting his mother. If one was not to trust his mother, father and brother how could one live and progress? asked Pandit Nehru.

Continuing his comparison of sea to mother, Pandit Nehru emphasised that we must go back to our mother (mother meaning sea) and send our ships fearlessly and added "let us send the Ship of State, i.e. India, into the sea with a stout heart and in this way not only develop but also increase her stature and co-operate with other nations. Isolation, he said, meant death and ruin of a country in future. To every great country, however big, isolation means standing apart from the world. I mean getting behind in the progress of the world."

Proceeding Pandit Nehru said "We are not looking forward to go and interfere with the lives of other countries. We seek no dominion over others. We seek the friendship of all and the co-opertion of all. At the same time we brook no interference from outside. So it is in the spirit I have launched this ship and let this spirit of adventure, mercantile or naval enterprise be carried on."

**CALL TO YOUNG MEN**

"In this port of Vizagapatam we are not only building up the shipbuilding industry but also it is an important naval base, the most important on the eastern coast of India —and I should like that naval base to develop and I should like our youngmen, bright youngmen to join the navy. Personally I would like to join the navy myself if I had been young. There is one thing I am more attracted to than the navy. It is the air But unfortunately life has dealt with me very badly and I am in the office desk which I hate most.

**STATE AID**

Referring to the question of State aid to industry, Pandit Nehru turning to Mr. Walchand Hirachand, said: "In your speech there is a strange and rather astounding phrase used. That is about harmonious relation between the Government and industry, is industry a rival of Government? asked Pandit Nehru and added: "The Government will help industry in every way. If industry does not function, Government interferes and takes it over, Government is going to encourage ship-building industry. The ship industry will not suffer and will go on at all costs and at every cost. How it is going on is another matter. Rest assured Government is intimately interested in encouraging the industry.

"We are beholden to the Scindia Company for the enterprise it has shown in the past. Enterprise should always be encouraged and it has to wage a ceaseless struggle against foreign vested interests. Inevitably, this vital enterprise must come more and more under control of the State. After all people who built the ships—from the top men sitting in offices to workmen who actually do the construction—do not really matter. Whatever happens, take it from me the technical personnel, the managerial personnel who contribute to the making of magnificent things will not undergo any change. They remain the same. It is only that somewhere at the top of certain changes of controlling matters of policy and profit etc. will undergo a change."

**INDUSTRIAL WARFARE INJURIOUS**

Proceeding Pandit Nehru said: "I am glad to learn that in your dockyard there prevails a feeling of amity and comradeship between employers and employees and that you are following the principle of industrial truce that we have laid down some time ago. I think that one of the important things today is to realise that industrial warfare injures the nation and weakens the nation at any time by more especially today.

"If the crew of the ship starts non-co-operation, now will the ship start its voyage? asked Pandit Nehru.

Pointing out the labour unrest in certain parts of the Madras presidency, Pandit Nehru said: "I have a feeling that things are not well in the Presidency. Not here (Vizagapatam) but in some other places. Without going into the merits or demerits of this, let me state, this kind of thing cannot be tolerated. It will be upto the Madras Government and also the Government of India, so far as they are concerned, to prevent strikes. I have been watching from a distance that some strikes are organised just for the sake of strikes, without even resulting in any good to the worker. This sort of strike could not be tolerated."

**VIOLENCE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED**

"There is a spurt of violence abroad. That too cannot be tilerated. We are a democratic country and we want to give the largest measure of freedom of opinion, of action and of expression to each group even though we may differ from them.

(Continued on Page 8)

Scindia Shipbuilding Yard at Vizag.

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Dr. M. D. D. Gilder is declaring open the Khush Manzer Sanatorium at Peerwadi (near Uran) on Saturday evening.

## CITY & SUBURBS

*To-day*

Hindu: Falgun Shud 5, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 3, 1367.
Parsi: Meher 14, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-48 a.m. Sunset: 18-49 p.m.
Hightide: 02-16, 14-58.
Lowtide: 08-26, 20-30

*To-day's Engagements*

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG): Workers' rally on Kamgar Maidan, today, at 5 p.m., in order to put forward the demand of bonus in connection with the case pending before the Industrial Court.

AT YOU: "Navroze Fraternisation" at Youths' Own Union today, at Cama Oriental Institute's Library Hall at 6-15 p.m. A variety programme.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL: The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Medical Council in the Committee Room of the Council, today, at 2 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. S B. Moolgavkar, presiding.

ALL-INDIA RADIO BOMBAY: All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in Gujarati by Shree Amritlal Sheth on "Ahmedabad, Sea-port of Gujarat" in the series "Avtikalnun Ahmedabad". The talk can be heard at 7-30 p.m., on both waves, on Monday 15th.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA: At the stockholders' meeting 24th March directors will recommend final dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum subject income-tax making 12 per cent for the year £100,000. Pension Fund, £16,000. Widows and Orphans Fund, £125 000. Bank Premises, £402,326-9-3 carried forward.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Owing to landling trouble telegrams to Tel-Avin and Jaffa are subject to delay.

### Safety First Association Of India

"There is no gainsaying the fact that our common enemy is strong and powerful. We refer to this enemy by an apologetic term 'accident', and we call the campaign against accidents by a timid term 'Safety'. Accidents are a preventable waste of the country's resources whether human or material; and therefore, the prevention of accidents is a social service of the first importance", says the Safety First Association of India in their report for 1946.

Continuing, the report says that during this year under review the Association carried on its usual activities in the field of Safety education, industrial efficiency, traffic planning etc.

Concluding the report pays a handsome tribute to Mr. A. S. Trollip, Hon. General Secretary and a member of the Council since the inception of the Association about 13 years ago, on his retirement from India, and states that in his retirement India has lost an outstanding social worker remarkable for his sincerity and ceaseless activity in the cause of social betterment.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, March 15, (Monday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. G. T. Tilak (Abhang) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ratnakant Ramnathkar (Jaltarang) 8-45 G. T. Tilak (Jaunpuri Bahar) 12-0 p.m. Programme of special interest to women (H, U and H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Boston Promenade Orch. 2-0 Deanna Durbin 2-15 Albert Sandler—Trio 4-20 G. S. Yellapurkar (Multani) 4-45 K. R. Patwardhan (Vocal) 5-0 Madhavrao Mhapsekar (Jaltarang) 5-15 Y. S. Joshi (Puria Dhanashri) 5-35 Zawwar Hussain (Ghazal Dagh) 5-15 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Y. S. Joshi (Miyan Malhar) 6-45 Umashankar Joshi Krut Geeto (Gujarati Geet) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Sundrabai (Bhajan Mirabai) 7-30 Ahmedabad—Gujarat Nun Bandar (G) by Sheth A. Sheth 7-45 Bhavgeeten 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Musical Round-Up 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Musical Interlude 9-45 Microbe to Man: Is War a Biological Necessity? (E) Dr. R. D. Adatia 10-0 Azambai (Darbari Kanada).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Geet Bhajan and Garba 5-45 p.m. K. R. Patwardhan (Vocal) 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Com. News 8-0 Narsina Krut Pado 8-15 Sundrabai (Bhajan Mirabai) 9-0 Azambai (Nand) 10-0 Arthur Jacob: Piano (Rabinstein) 10-15 Dinah Shore (Irving Berlin) 10-30 Hecke Kingdom and his Swing Trio In a programme of popular dance music.

### *Indo-South African Relations*

#### Delegates From Transvaal, Natal And Cape To Confer

DURBAN, March 12 (Reuter):—Nearly three hundred Indian delegates from the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape are attending a conference here to-morrow and on Sunday to try to bring about an improvement in relations between the Indian, Pakistan and South African Governments and end the present deadlock.

Mr. Pather, Secretary of the Natal Indian Organisation said "Having secured assurances from Fild Marshal Smuts the Conference will be asked to take steps which will have the effect of impressing on the Governments of India and Pakistan the necessity for holding a Round Table Conference on the basis agreed by the Prime Minister. One result of this Conference may be the appointment of a delegation to visit India to discuss the matter with Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan."

## DEMAND FOR BETTER PAY

#### Bombay University Teachers To Wait In Deputation On Minister

BOMBAY, Sunday: Better scales of pay and more dearness allowances were demanded by members of the University of Bombay Teachers' Association at a meeting this afternoon at the G. S. Medical College.

The meeting also decided to send deputations to wait upon the Minister of Education, Government of Bombay and the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Dr. R. G. Dayagude, Dean of the G. S. Medical College, presided.

The meeting, earlier, considered a report prepared by a Special Committee on the conditions of University teachers.

Maintaining that "conditions of education cannot be improved unless the conditions of the educators are bettered," the report pointed out that "since 1939, the income of University teachers increased by between 50 and 166 per cent while the prices have increased by more than 400 per cent."

## TEXTILE WORKERS DEMAND BONUS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A warning to the Industrial Court, the Bombay Government and the Millowners' Association that unless they settled the bonus issue immediately, the textile workers would contemplate to go on strike was given by the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) at a meeting of the Managing Committee held today at the Head Office of the Union.

A workers' meeting held at the Nare Park Parel, in the evening reiterated the decision of the Committee. Mr. P. B. Vaidya of the Girni Kamgar Union warning the Industrial Court and the Government, contended that bonus should be given to the workers irrespective of profit or loss made by the industry because it was a compensation for low wages and inadequate dearness allowance earned by the workers.

#### N.W.R. STRIKE DECISION

KARACHI, March 14 (UPI).—A decision to take "Strike Ballot" from all branches in Pakistan before March 21 with a view to secure the implementation of the old Pay Commission Recommendations, has been taken by the Central Executive Committee of the N.W.R. Trade Union. A notice will also be given to the Pakistan Government to this effect.

### *U.P. GOVT. MOVE TO HELP SUGAR FACTORIES*

#### *To Tide Over Financial Crisis*

LUCKNOW, March 12 (A.P.I.): As a result of the high price for sugar cane offered by the Indian Sugar Syndicate for the current season and the accumulation of large stocks of sugar due to transport difficulties, sugar factories are at present faced with a financial crisis says a press note. It is apprehended that unless suitable steps are taken to improve the position most of the factories will have to close down early for want of adequate funds, leaving a large quantity of sugarcane uncrushed.

#### GOVT. CONCESSION

In order to ensure that sugar factories do not close down but continue to consume the maximum possible quantity of cane, the Provincial Government have decided that the recovery of cess and the co-operative societies' commission due on can supplied to sugar factories till June 30, 1948, and out of the price of Rs. two per maund payable for sugarcane a maximum of Re one maund may be witheld at present by sugar factories and paid to the cane-growers or the Cane-growers Co-operative Societies as the case may be, by June 30 1948 at the latest.

Government have allowed these concessions on the distinct understanding that sugar factories which take advantage of them shall accept cane in excess of the bonded quantity offered by the cane-growers at least till the end of April, 1948.


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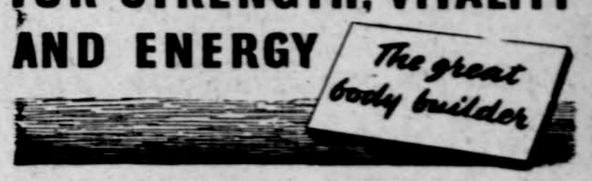


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| Turkish A.A. | 50 " | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Melachrino No. 7 | 50 " | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| W. & T. Specials | 50 " | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Churchman's No. 1 | 50 " | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Craven 'A' C.T. | 50 " | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Player's No. 3 | 50 " | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| The "Three Castles" | 50 " | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Senior Service | 50 " | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Wills's Gold Flake | 50 " | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. | 20 " | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. | 10 " | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Player's N. C. Medium | 50 " | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. | 10 " | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Capstan N. C. Medium | 50 " | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. | 10 " | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Berkeley | 50 " | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. | 10 " | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Wills's Navy Cut | 50 " | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. | 10 " | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Scissors | 10 " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Honeydew | 10 " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Passing Show Plain | 10 " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. C.T. | 10 " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Polo | 10 " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Elephant | 50 " | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 10 " | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Fortune Magnums | 50 " | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 10 " | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Pilot | 50 " | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Do. | 10 " | 0 | 2 | 6 |

| TOBACCOS: | | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Player's No Name | 4 oz. for | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Three Nuns | 4 oz. " | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Craven Mixture | 4 oz. " | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. | 2 oz. " | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| The "Three Castles" | 2 oz. " | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Garrick Mixture C.C. | 4 oz. " | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Gold Block | 4 oz. " | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Barney's Ideal | 4 oz. " | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. | 2 oz. " | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Player's Medium | 4 oz. " | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Bears' Golden Birdseye | 4 oz. " | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Old English Curve Cut | 4 oz. " | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| St. Bruno | 4 oz. " | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Capstan N. C. Medium | 4 oz. " | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Coolie Cut | 4 oz. " | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Bears' Virginia Birdseye | 50 gr. " | 1 | 12 | 0 |

PLUS LOCAL TAX WHERE IN FORCE.

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## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 14, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the 24 hours from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 14th March, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 87 60 0 4.4 plus 4.0, Allahabad 89 54 0 1.1 minus 1.3, Bangalore 93 71 0 1.6 minus 2.2, Baroda 101 73 0 0.2 —, Belgaum 96 64 0 2.9 plus 0.8, BOMBAY 86 69 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 95 70 1.5 4.6 plus 1.5, Colombo 87 74 0 16.5 minus 9.7, Cuttack 103 73 0 9.1 plus 5.5 Darjeeling 65 43 0 0.9 minus 2.6, Dehra Dun 68 45 0 5.5 minus 1.4, Delhi 73 49 0 4.4 plus 1.7, Hyderabad (Dn.) 100 68 0 1.1 minus 1.2, Karachi 81 57 0 — —, Lahore 68 50 0 4.8 plus 1.7, Madras 94 76 0 5.6 minus 15.7, Mahabaleshwar 80 60 0 2.8 plus 0.6, Mussoorie 44 34 0 6.4 minus 1.3, Mysore 94 72 0 2.3 minus 1.2, Nagpur 96 62 0 4.7 —, Ootacamund 72 48 0 3.9 minus 6.3, Pachmarhi 77 45 0 4.5 plus 1.8, Patna 91 67 0 0.6 minus 1.5, Poona 95 52 0 2.0 plus 0.6, Rajkot 86 55 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Shillong 72 57 0 2.1 minus 1.9, Simla 42 30 0 7.3 plus 1.3, Surat 88 63 0 0.1 minus 0.5.

## Daily Weather Summary

POONA, March 14, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Sunday, the 14th March, 1948:—

Yesterday's low over Chota Nagpur and south Bihar lies this morning over north Bihar and sub-Himalayan Bengal. It is likely to pass away east-northeastwards. A shallow low lies over Orissa and is likely to move east-north-eastwards.

Thunder-rain has been fairly widespread in Chota Nagpur and Malabar and local in Eastern Pakistan and West Bengal. A few thundershowers are also reported from Assam, Bihar and the east C. P.

Both day and night temperatures were markedly below normal in West Pakistan, north-west India, the Central parts of the country, Gujarat, and the north Bombay Deccan.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 15TH EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, Eastern Pakistan, West Bengal, in and near Orissa and at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the extreme south of the Peninsula. Day and night temperatures will fall in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the U. P., the east C. P. and north Hyderabad and will continue below normal in Gujarat, Central India, west C. P. and north-west India.

## A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

***Teach self-denial, and make its practice pleasureable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.***

—SIR W. SCOTT.

The Bombay Chronicle

## WELCOME MOVE

On Saturday last the Indian Parliament was informed of another step, which the Government of India was taking towards consolidation of freedom and promotion of the progress of free India. Sardar Baldev Singh, the Defence Minister, made the deservedly well received announcement that, accepting the recommendations of the National Cadet Corps Committee, the Government had decided to form a National Cadet Corps with a total strength of some two lakhs and divided into three divisions. The senior division with a membership of 32,540 will be recruited from universities and colleges. The junior division with a membership of 135,000 will be recruited from schools. Finally, there will also be formed a girls' division.

The need for a well-trained and well-disciplined potential reserve of officers immediately to meet the requirements of the new India's Armed Forces in an emergency is as obvious as it is imperative. This scheme, under which the best available wealth of the right type of youth can be tapped is designed to fulfil that need in the right manner. For, recruitment based on provincial quotas will be otherwise free and voluntary and subject to no limitations of discriminations, which were the bane of India's slave life. The Government expects that despite recruitment being voluntary without any direct financial inducements during the periods of training and without any liability for service in the armed forces "the enthusiasm of youth in general for serving the motherland" will guarantee adequate response from colleges and schools. And we entirely agree with this view. There is, in fact, bound to be a far greater response than is required under the scheme. The value of the scheme lies not only in training a potential reserve for military emergencies but is designed also to improve the worth and usefulness of youth in their normal civil life also, because the corps will "develop character, comradeship, the ideal of service and power of leadership." Girls, too, have not, we are gratified to note, been neglected. There will be a separate division for them, the object of which would be to develop their personality, to make them more self-reliant, to build up their physique and "to enable them, in an emergency, to take upon themselves some of the duties, which are normally carried out by men." There can be no question as to the value of all this object. But we take it that they will also be given some training in those duties which are normally carried out by women in a military organisation and which will in normal civil life be helpful not only to themselves but also to national needs.

The present scheme, involving only 200,000 cadets is, Sardar Baldev Singh himself admitted, an extremely modest one compared to the vast size of the country, to its population and to its requirements. But, as the Defence Minister pleaded, very serious practical difficulties and limitations both as regards finances and technical matters have dictated its small beginnings. But even though a small beginning, it is most assuredly a move in the right direction with immense possibilities for the future, which deserve to be and will certainly be realised. For it is the best and most useful and practicable alternative to maintaining huge armed forces, costly financially and undesirable spiritually. A very welcome feature of the scheme is that while control of the cadet corps will naturally vest with the Ministry of Defence, Advisory Committees, central, provincial and even urban, composed of officials and experts as also non-officials will be associated in the work of implementation of the scheme. This is a sound move, which will ensure the popularisation of the scheme and will also help to guard against old traditions and new prejudices entering into the recruitment and training of the cadets. The National Cadet Corps has a great and immensely useful national future and we welcome it with the assurance that it will fulfil the hopes of the country.

## Foreign Trade Whisperings

A member of the Indian Parliament whose association with trade must be presumed to be close and intimate declared in a recent debate that there was a whispering campaign in the country against the import and export trade control exercised by the Commerce Ministry. He instanced, for exports, the case of jute, and alleged that in preference to established jute dealers in Calcutta a jeweller in Bombay had been preferred for a license. As for imports he complained that the importers of a certain car model had been permitted a much higher controlled price than what was justifiable. Such complaints have by no means been rare under the regime of controls even in countries like U.S.A. and U.K., and the Commerce Member did well in accepting the imperfections of the control machinery and in agreeing to set it right after specific inquiry. Mr. Bhabha rightly observed that though he was no lover of controls as such, nevertheless he realised that in those spheres of economy where a purposive direction was needed it was not possible to remove all restraints if chaos, confusion and social inequalities were to be avoided. This is an excellent principle and we only wish that it is more consistently and more systematically followed by the Government of India than seems to have been the case in recent months. While controls in the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Bhabha would not only be necessary but even desirable, haphazard and inefficient controls would far from reducing confusion actually accentuate it, and instead of removing inequalities would create them. The co-ordination and implementation of all controls through an independent body attached to the central secretariat would in our opinion give a surer guarantee of purposeful direction and efficient administration than is normal in the present departmental administration.

In the case of such localized products as jute some regional pressures seem to be specially in evidence, as is suggested by the alleged diversion of jute export from Calcutta to Bombay. This is a matter in regard to which we are sure that the Commerce Member will do all he can to give satisfaction to just complaints. But if the purposes of national economy are to be realized we very strongly feel that some degree of inter-regional harmony has to be presumed. As Mr. Bhabha said our dealings with hard currency countries, and with those from whom we expect shipments of food grains, can hardly be regulated unless the Government establishes an overall mechanism of control over imports and exports of essential commodities. The suggestion to establish an Indian Commercial Corporation is too far removed from the realities of a peacetime situation of our economy which is essentially continental in its character. Such a Corporation can only function as a monopoly. If it is a State directed monopoly its efficiency of operation will be much less than even the low record of the control administration. On the other hand, if it is a private or a semi-private monopoly it will operate in restraint of both free and fair trade. In substance, therefore, we must accept the broad policy of purposive, efficient and impartial control enunciated by the Commerce Member. Even within the clauses of the International Trade Charter we can hope to build up a bilateral trade with countries like Malaya, Burma and Siam in the East, and with U.S.A. and U.K. in the West. The only country in dealing with which some institutional canalization would be necessary is Soviet Russia. But the affairs in that country are shrouded in such mystery that we wonder whether there can ever be much normal trade in that quarter. Moreover, our economies are not mutually complementary, but in so far as mutually advantageous trade is possible we agree that it should be through a semi-Government organization.

## Frankly Speaking

### Western Union Pact

The Five-Power talks between Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg for a Western Union Security Pact have ended in agreement over a 50-year Draft Treaty. The terms of the Pact will be published after it has been signed by the parties concerned this week. Agreement, which is reported to have been reached, was fully expected. For, a Western Union is an inevitable reaction to the happenings in Eastern Europe. Nor need the report be doubted that it is much more than an economic Pact, that in fact it is a military alliance binding the five Powers to throw all their military power into battle if any one of the countries was attacked by an outside force. Camp consolidation in the West is also going on swiftly.

### Important Meeting

But it is not intended to be limited to the five Western Powers alone. As the Brussels report says, the Pact was looked upon as the foundation of an eventual Western European Union, stretching from the Arctic to the Mediterranean and that it is hoped many of the 16 Marshall Plan nations meeting at Paris on Monday will subscribe to the treaty. We should not be surprised if a beginning was made today at Paris with this stage. The beneficiaries from the Marshall Plan automatically belong to the Western camp as against the Eastern Camp and it is inevitable that now that the consolidation of rival groups has started openly, they should fall in line with the American British and French scheme or risk the loss of aid from the United States. The Paris meeting will be watched all the world over with keen interest.

### "Revolutionary" Proposal

Meanwhile, two subsidiary developments have taken place in Britain and France, which are both interesting and potentially significant. Over seventy British M.P.'s, drawn from all parties, have urged that Western Europe should be turned into an economic and political Federation with "definite powers with respect to such matters as external affairs, defence, currency, customs and planning of production, trade, power and transport." It is noteworthy that this undoubtedly "revolutionary" proposal is sponsored by people, among whom are Tories, Liberals, Labourites and even a number of what were known as left, wing "rebels". And since it is essentially the same proposal as made long ago by Mr. Churchill it is quite likely that he may become the leader of the movement in Britain. In France General de Gaulle has been gathering strength and there comes the report that one of his spokesmen has started hinting to the Socialists and Popular Republicans the desirability of General de Gaulle now coming to power. If the Federation of Western Europe or even the Brussels Western Union comes to be led by men like Mr. Winston Churchill and General de Gaulle, what kind of democracy and way of life would it be representing and defending with all the might of more than half the word against the Soviet bloc?

## UTILISATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

### Effect Of War On Indian Forests

A three-day session of the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation opened at Dehra Dun today under the Chairmanship of Mr B. R. Sen, Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. In welcoming members of the Board, Mr. C. Ranganathan, President, Forest Research Institute Colleges, referred to the essentially applied nature of all forest products research and the direct usefulness of results in furthering the cause of industry. The second world war he stated had completely exploded the myth of the inexhaustibility of India's Forest Resources. Instead of imagined plenty, there were shortages everywhere. There was scarcity of certain kinds produce such as poles firewood and bamboos. This was because of the drain on Indian forests during the war, the increase in per capita consumption of wood and the fall in timber imports mainly teak, from Burma.

Mr. Ranganathan summing up stated "We must make a cubic feet of timber go as far as possible and last as long as possible." Research would have to be directed to finding ways of utilising timber in the most economical and conservative manner. It would be necessary to upgrade inferior timbers by artificial treatment to confer durability and versatility to promote secondary species and to devise means of utilising small—dimensioned material. The need for research on these lines was reinforced by cement and steel shortages. To the extent possible timber would have to step into the breach so as to conserve available steel and cement supplies for purposes for which they were indispensable.

After the Board Secretary had presented his report dealing with work done since 1940 and the programme of work for the next five years a general discussions followed. The Board split up into four Sub-Committees whose reports will be considered at the plenary session.

Among those who are attending the Conference are Sir Padampat Singhania, Dr. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar, Mr. Hamilton the Inspector General of Forests Dr. Krishan, Director, Forest Research Institute and Dr. Parija, Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University and the representatives of the Ministries of Industry Supply Defence and the Railway Board.

## Our Readers' Views

### Help The Refugees

Sir,—The partition of our country was agreed to by our leaders because they felt that otherwise we would not get our independence so early. They argued that for the greater good of the greater number a few had to be sacrificed. Those few were the unfortunate non-Muslims of Pakistan. They paid with their suffering for the independence of the rest of India. While the inhabitants of India enjoyed the fruits of independence, the non-Muslims of Pakistan suffered untold miseries.

In all fairness, justice and humanity, the people of India ought to be thankful to their less fortunate brothers and sisters — the non-Muslims of Pakistan whose only crime is to have been born in that part of our country. The people of India should not only welcome the refugees and evacuees from Pakistan, but they should do everything in their power to re-habilitate them as quickly and as best as possible, to heal their wounds and efface their bitter memories, if peace is needed in India. This calls for an effort from all — from each individual citizen of India. Surely it is not impossible for the vast millions of India to accommodate and absorb the few non-Muslims from Pakistan.

In most countries in times of national disaster, like war, a special tax is imposed to meet the extra burden. This is a national disaster, too, in our country, quite comparable to war. Large numbers are uprooted from their homes and have lost heavily in life and property. Why can't a special tax be imposed to rehabilitate them — to provide them with shelter, food and employment? Let us call it the "Azadi" or "Independence" Tax. It could be graduated according to income, like the former "Excess Profits' Tax" I am sure none would grudge it. After all the Government cannot be expected to shoulder all responsibility. What is needed is co-operation and sacrifice on the part of the people.—Yours etc.,

J. T. JAGTIANI.

### Problem Of Coal

Sir—It is a paradox to state that India is a rich country where poor people live. Likewise it is astonishing to point out that despite the abundant production of coal India suffers from its acute paucity. Undoubtedly its chief reason is the utter shortage of wagons. The industrial progress of India is remarkable at present, but the supply of coal is alarmingly inadequate. To meet the whole demand of coal by railway transport only is well-nigh impossible. It is wise to feed the different parts of India where coals are wanting by a supplementary means of transport by boats. The Government should be strict on this issue that wagon should not be employed for a place where boat transport is feasible. Let the Government of India address itself to the task of utilising the dead rivers by cleansing them and making them useful for the purpose. Formerly in the absence of railways only boats were means of transporting goods from one place to another. Now boats are not used and hence a great handicap to industry. It is up to the Government to set up a department to investigate as to which of the rivers have been left unused. Railway transport and boat-transport should go hand in hand. Under the present state of affairs there should be a reserved stock of coal for three months at least in every mill, factory and railway stations.

In the wake of general strike in E. I. R. in 1922 all the railways and factories were either locked up or impaired. The primary cause lay in the fact that the supply of coal came to a stand still, and the strike continued for two months. To avoid such predicament the Government of India should save labourers from the baneful effect of the socialists, Communists and mischief mongers and to its strictest sense they should not be given employment in such departments. Further in fitness of things the conciliation board should be empowered by the Government to take the mill owners to task if they encroach upon the factory law in defiance to the decision of the board or the Government should requisition the mills for the well-being of the national out-put.—Yours, etc.

(Swami) VISHWANAND.

### Prohibition Campaign

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish the following letter in your precious paper.

On the 4th of this month, the prohibition campaign was started by H. E. Sir Maharaja Singh, the Governor of Bombay, at Labour Welfare Centre-Worli. An interesting entertainment programme was arranged for this occasion. The main feature of that programme was the Rashtriya Tamasha "Doulat".

Rashtriya Tamasha is the proper item through which an effective approach to workers can be made keeping their interest intact. But to my great disappointment, Doulat" tamasha was not staged and a short film was shown instead. When I inquired there about Rashtriya Tamasha no answer was given. And the fresh information that I have received now is quite surprising. The reason behind cancellation of "Doulat" tamasha is—it was written by the member of Rashtra Sewa Dal and published by the same organisation, which favours Socialists.

Will the Provincial Prohibition Board explain whether this is a fact? Yours, etc.,

etc.,

"AN INVITEE."

### Marginal Notes

Sir,—The view, that marginal notes to a section do not form part of an enactment and cannot be looked to for purpose of construing the section, is held because formerly a bill was engrossed on parchment and as neither the marginal notes nor the punctuation appeared on the roll they formed no parts of the Act. Since 1849 marginal notes and punctuations appear on the rolls of Parliament. The general rule of law that marginal notes do not form part of an Act is subject to one qualification. If the marginal notes exist at the time of the consideration of a bill which passes into an Act, they do form parts of the Act on the ground that they are not inserted by irresponsible persons. To that extent the ruling given by the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly is correct.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI DALAL.

### National Anthem

Sir,—The question of the National Anthem is a controversial one. There will be good many suggestions of songs for National Anthem. It is emphasised by many that a nation requires a flag equally it requires a national song as well. And, hence, there may be a particular song adopted as a national song, but it would be sung on all national functions alone. Because, it would carry no more weight than "God Save The King". If it is to be sung at the beginning or end of every show in the cinema houses.

The very idea of the national anthem to be sung in the cinema houses has its birth from those age-old sentimental beliefs of imperialism to which India was well adapted for years, in the past. In a cinema house where there is a gathering of men and women of different likes and dislikes and different shades of opinions and many too progressive and too radicalists to believe in this sort of conventionalism, there should not be a farce of patriotism. With the advent of the national independence, India has to perform her perfect role in the international arena. Hence, to keep pace with the progressive nations, she should adopt an international outlook.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. SONALKAR.

### Hindi Translation Of Draft Constitution Of India

Sir,—As the English draft constitution of India is now published it is hoped that the Hindi translation would also be soon out. The Hindi Translation Committee which included the Hon. G. S. Gupta, the Speaker of the C. P. Assembly, Professor Dr. Raghu Vira, scientific terminology expert to the C. P. Government and Pt. H. Upadhyay, the well-known Hindi writer as well as Pt. K. Tripathi a member of the Constituent Assembly from Benares and a man of high literary attainments, have been sitting from day to day and working out a regular system of translation so that the essence and purport in all its details and implications should not be missed in the translation. It is for the first time that such a translation of an English document of such importance would be made available to the Hindi public. Henceforth all questions of interpretation will be referred to the Hindi draft and not to the English one. It is therefore, of paramount importance that the Hindi draft be as accurate and significant as the English draft. In English there are several words which have very similar denotations still they are different from each other, for example ordinance, order, notification etc. Words have been provided for these specific senses in Hindi by me and being based on Sanskrit roots, they would be useful not only for Hindi but they will also become a part of the other North and South Indian languages of India. A glossary of words will be appended at the end of the Hindi draft. This glossary would be from Hindi to English as well as from English to Hindi. A long note explaining the method of translation and the formation of technical words would also be added—Yours, etc.,

RAGHU VIRA.

### Late Mr. Bhurgri

Sir,—Tuesday, 9th March, is the death anniversary of G. M. Bhurgri. He was a great leader of India. He took active part in the political renaissance of 1916—24. In 1918 he became General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. He was a great parliamentarian of Western India. Both Jinnah and Bhurgri were fellow students in England. Since that time till the latter's death they continued to be intimate friends and political companions. If there was one man who could influence Jinnah it was he. Were he alive one does not know what twin the destiny of our country would have taken. A patriot through and through, a selfless worker, a genius as an organiser, our Bharat Mata is proud of sons like him. Let the youth of today pay homage to such greatness. Lives of such persons are an inspiration to the generations to come.—Yours, etc.,

KEVALRAM DAYARAM.

Karachi.

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

## END OF A CHAPTER IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ZURICH, March 5.

Czechoslovakia has closed another chapter in its chequered history. Although the basis of the form of Government established in the country since the end of the war is still retained, yet the communists have substantially pushed ahead and definitely strengthened their position. The new situation means as well, a detachment of Czechoslovakia from moves and measures favoured by the Anglo-American Powers. There is an understandable disappointment and distress in London and Washington, and in Moscow a satisfaction is recorded. The prospects of drawing Czechoslovakia closer to the Anglo-Americans, with the present political tension remaining, have diminished, if not disappeared. Inside the country itself, life is going on quietly, though various measures of reform and purge are being effected to consolidate the position established after the recent Cabinet crisis. Services are functioning without break or check. Work in fields and factories are proceeding normally. Foreign contacts were at no time interrupted. The attitude of Benes the President and Masaryk the Foreign Minister undoubtedly easened the passage to a new situation.

**STRONG REACTIONS ABROAD**

The change in Czechoslovakia has caused exceptionally strong reactions abroad. In Germany, the prestige of the Western Powers has considerably dropped. The Soviet controlled part of Germany is allowed and even encouraged to indulge in sharp criticisms of the Western Powers. Walter Ulbricht, one of the leaders of the Socialist Unity Party and in many ways perhaps the most influential German politician in the Eastern Zone, writes this week in "Neuen Deutschland" appearing in Berlin, that the real enemies of Germany at present are the supporters of the "Frankfurt Regime" (the Central Executive brought into life by the Anglo-American Powers for their joint zones with headquarters in Frankfurt) and not the "mis-led Nazis". The rift between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union over Germany has widened more. The move of Moscow to get Finland to conclude a military agreement with the Soviet Union, now much to the front, has been expected since a while. The sharp reaction of Britain and America to the events in Czechoslovakia has hastened the step. The conclusion of an agreement, unless something very un-expected happens, is a foregone conclusion. Sweden is very alert, but has been displaying less uneasiness than London or Washington over the Czechoslovakian situation. Norway's Foreign Minister has again underlined the country's attention to a line of detachment. The Chief of the Political Department of the Swiss Federal Council (corresponding to the Foreign Minister) in a speech this week again indicated Switzerland's intention to stand by the traditional line of neutrality. Attention to the implications of a general situation has increased in Turkey, although the Soviet Union has timed well the sending of a new Ambassador to Ankara. In Britain, proceedings in Parliament and comments in the Press, reveal a state of gloom and rage. The conservative "Observer" comments that Britain is in "greater danger than in 1939" and may be in "greater danger than in 1940 before the year is out". Leon Blum the former French Premier and the veteran Socialist leader warns in "Populaire" against taking war to be "inevitable" and urges for working energetically for "creating the conditions of peace". The liberal "Manchester Guardian", at the same time, laments that "in the fight for democracy, the Social Democrats have proved to be the weakest and least reliable force". The pushing forward of a Russian "security front"—it has now reached the Bavarian frontier in the south and may well reach in the north the Swedish before long—is promoted by; belief of war not being one of the immediate cards; an anxiety at the same time raised by the apprehension that it may be one; and the unsatisfactory economic conditions in large parts of Europe. The course of the civil war in Greece, shows well enough that military assurance and aid alone cannot cope with a situation, when Government lacks popularity and when economic sufferings of large groups are intense. If an American assistance could be more liberally worked out, it could be an effective factor for averting a catastrophe. But this has to be quick, very quick. The European situation is more charged than it is generally considered. Powerful forces are vigorously at play. The idea of a West European Union will not assert easily. Britain is not strong enough to take an effective lead. This has led to the talk of bringing America more closely to it. There is, however, considerable reserve from the American side to so comprehensive a step, although certain strong influences are at work to overcome this reserve. The position of the Dominions also cannot be overlooked. Above all, Europe's vital problem may remain longer unsolved. That problem is essentially economic. And if it could be settled first in Greece, Italy, France and Western Germany, tension will tend to diminish and the ground will improve for an eventual agreement. But events are not going to wait. The change in Czechoslovakia marks practically the penultimate chapter of a book of Europe's post-war history. A final chapter will be supplied by the forthcoming Italian elections.

**ITALY AT CROSS-ROADS**

The election in Italy, which is rapidly nearing, is bound to prove a factor of the utmost importance to the future of Europe's history. The turn events have taken in Czechoslovakia gives it an even increased significance. The outstanding question is whether the "People's Front" composed principally of the communists and the majority socialists headed by Togliatti and Nenni respectively will come triumphant out of the election or the present Premier de Gasperi leading the Catholic Democratic Party will succeed, with the aid of the other parties supporting him, including the two dissident socialist groups with Saragat and Lombardo at the head of them. A certainty about the final result is lacking. This in itself is a serious position. The result of the recent municipal election in the town of Pescara, which revealed in unexpected and enormous increase of votes for the extreme "left", has strengthened this uncertainty. Togliatti, even his opponents reckon, is an astute politician and an able organizer. While they mistrust him, they also fear his capacity to advance the hold of the communists under varied facades. He works cleverly on, the anti-clerical feelings of the liberal intellectuals, the poverty of the South-Italian peasants, and the discontent of the north-Italian industrial workers. Since the war, he has built up a communist party, which is to-day the strongest in Europe outside the Soviet Union. He has behind him an efficient and disciplined staff and a powerful partisan following. Togliatti works artfully on national sentiments as well. Moscow has given him an excellent trump card by advocating Italian trusteeship over the former colonies. If Togliatti and Nenni secure a majority, it means the end of all plans to secure Europe against a preponderant influence of the Soviet Union. The communists in France will gain a new influx and influence. East Germany will come nearer to the Soviet Union and the propaganda offensive against West Germany will assume intensity and new forms. The United States will have to think more in terms of war or retreat from Europe. And if Togliatti and Nenni come near to a majority, Italy may drift to a state of extreme restiveness or one close to a stage of civil war. The United States might intervene with consequences which cannot be easily predicted. Between now and the beginning of April, if American aid does not take new forms and dimensions, a moderating influence will be greatly lacking. The Embassies of the major Powers in Italy are working at high pressure. The foreign press has literally flooded Italy with expert correspondents. Europe is passing through one of the most difficult phases of a transitional stage. A dice of determining value is going to be cast. It is going to be thrown, as now fixed, on the 18th of April in Italy. It will settle a fate not only of Italy, but greatly of Europe as well.

**INDIA'S FIRST ENVOY ARRIVES IN SWITZERLAND**

Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai, India's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland, arrived early this week in Geneva along with a small advance staff, coming by air from Rome. At the Cointrin air-port in Geneva, he was received by the Indian residents in Switzerland, who had come to honour and welcome India's first Minister to Switzerland, from different towns like, Geneva, Zurich Freibourg, Lausanne and Basel. Raghavan Pillai the Indian Charge d'Affaires in Paris was also present at the air-port. Mrs. Desai, who due to reasons of health could not accompany her husband, is expected to be in Switzerland early next month. After exchanging a few words with those who had assembled to meet him, the Indian Envoy left almost immediately for Berne, the federal capital. On arrival in Berne, he was received by the Chief of Protocol on behalf of the Political Department and also by the Swiss Minister designate to New Delhi, a reception which combined a formal convention with an informal expression of friendliness. Your correspondent had the opportunity of meeting Minister Desai two days back in Berne and having a long talk with him. He is expected to present his credentials soon to the President of the Federal Council and the coming weeks his time will be greatly taken up with affairs connected with the fixing up of the Legation's quarters and work. In between, he will be attending the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva as the representative of the Government of India. Berne is generally considered as a key position in Europe. Outwardly extremely quiet, it has always been an important and interesting watch-post and more so during and after the war. Switzerland occupies a position of special importance in Europe, owing to its neutral position, economic stability and industrial eminence. The last factor is not without a value to India, in connection with various plans relating to social-welfare, agricultural and industrial developments. Switzerland is also a country where Indian students have the scope for obtaining excellent training in a number of lines. I was pleased to learn that Mr. Desai has well in mind, devoting of special care to this generally neglected and quite important question of Indian students securing and making the best of opportunities and available facilities in useful lines. Mr. Desai's good knowledge of Switzerland, formed also as a result of his previous stay in the country, and various contacts already held by him, will certainly be very helpful to the Indian Legation in Berne getting soon a good start. In Switzerland his appointment has been very warmly welcomed. In connection with his arrival, the important and widely read daily "Gazette de Lausanne" writes:— "Rarely has Switzerland decided to exchange diplomatic representatives so quickly with a new State as with India. India has the big task of building up its diplomatic service. The fact that it has been possible to send Switzerland a person of the high calibre of Mr. Desai, despite the difficulties connected with having suitable persons soon, shows that the task is being well met".

## From Mahatma

In reply to questions put to him by M. Raymond Cartier, a French journalist, at Shrirampur, Mahatma Gandhi said: The people of Europe are sure to perish if they continue to be violent.

What had happened in Europe was that Hitlerism had only been destroyed by super-Hitlerism and this chain was endless. It would go on like that."

Continuing, Gandhiji said: "The remedy lay in a new form of education. Education must be of a new type, for the sake of the creation of a new world." Referring to Aldous Huxley who, Gandhiji observed, "represented a new type of thought, which was working in the mind of Europe today", the Sage of Sabarmati remarked: "It might be in a minority today, but if Europe was to save itself from suicide something along the lines of non-violence had to be adopted. If one depended upon superior violence in order to destroy violence of the Hitlerian type, then small nations would have hardly any chance of survival. It was only when a nation individually refused to be beaten by Hitlerism or any combination of forces of violence, and stuck to its post at the cost of its life, but not at the cost of its honour, that it had a chance of its survival, so that non-violence alone was the only guarantee of protection against the heaviest odds. Unless we could develop this courage, and this type of resistance, democracy could never survive."

# Hopes For Some Solution Of Kashmir Dispute

## Behind The Scene Negotiations At Lake Success

**LAKE SUCCESS, March 14 (Reuter): Behind the scenes negotiations to effect a settlement of the Kashmir dispute are proceeding very slowly but this is not necessarily a discouraging sign, it is learned here from reliable sources.**

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, China's President of the Security Council, is continuing his individual method of consulting all parties separately and privately before attempting any joint talks.

This method also has the virtue of allowing the Indian and Pakistan delegates to consult their Governments at every stage of the proceedings without being obliged to reply directly to one another across the table.

Security Council members have told Reuter they feel encouraged by signs of both sides taking a conciliatory attitude.

**Hopes that some solution of the Kashmir dispute will be found are running quite high, although Council members concede that the eventual solution may be of such a nature that both parties will submit to it even if they do not welcome it**

Dr. Tsiang, who has his hands full tomorrow with the "Big Four" meeting in the morning and a Council debate on Palestine in the afternoon, still hopes tht he will have something concrete to present to the Council on Tuesday.

## SHEIKH ABDULLAH UNAFRAID OF PLEBISCITE

**LUCKOW, March 13, (A.P.I.): Addressing a public meeting here today the Prime Minister of Kashmir Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah declared that he was not afraid of a plebiscite in Kashmir. "I which it was held soon. for we can show to the world that the Kashmiris have always lived on the principles preached by Mahatma Gandhi and shall keep the torch of truth ever burning" he said.**

**INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND KASHMIR**

Describing the fight in Kashmir he said: "It is not an isolated cause which has brought so much disaster to Kashmir but a series of causes that have made it a bone of contention. Not only Pakistan wants its annexation on the basis of false propaganda or the autocratic ruler wants to dominate over it, but above all is the intriguing international politics which is exercising its influences. Forty million Kashmiris are however, resisting the on-slaught with unfailing courage. It is a matter of great pride that when the activities of the raiders were in full swing and the fire of hatred was burning on all sides, the Kasmiris fought with doffedness."

But the real victory must be achieved by the application of the principles advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, he added. "We may militarily be able to fight out the marauders but we can not achieve real victory unless we inherited the principles advocated by Mahatma Gandhi". Kashmiries had now fully realised that they were not fighting on emotional grounds but on grounds of love and fraternity. They could not be led away by the false cries.

**RAIDERS INCITED BY PAKISTAN**

The plea that the raiders were fighting for the liberation of the people from the reign of terror of the Maharaja was as baseless as the cry for Pakistan, Sheikh Abdullah continued. Could Mr. Jinnah not raise the same cry when in 1946 the people of Kashmir were tortured and their existence was at stake, he asked.

Raiders, he said, had been incited by the Pakistan Government which could not pay the heavy sums formerly given to them by Britishers. They, therefore, made no distinction between Hindus or Muslims . They were concerned only with loot and money. This revealed a true picture of the affairs of Pakistan Government and Kashmiris could not be duped. The Muslims had always been swayed by the false cries of Islam in danger. They had witnessed the ghastly aftermath of the pernicious two-nation theory.

**FORCES OF EVIL STILL EXIST**

"With the death of Hitler and Mussolini it was thought that evil had disappeared from the world, but the part played by Mr. Jinnah and his agents indicate that the forces of evil still exist."

Sheikh Abdullth 'inter alia' referred to other problems now facing India and said: "We need a chance in our mental outlook and unless we acquire that we cannot cherish our dreams of a strong united India. The right course to shake the foundations of Pakistan was to eradicate the weak tendencies which had made a firm nold upon us. We should eradicate class distinctions and provide equal opportunities for all. Hatred killed Mahatma Gandhi who was a friend of the poor. But he would live for ever. If we did not follow him in life let us follow him in death. Let the spirit of Gandhiji pervade in every corner."

## War In Kashmir Not For Territorial Gains

LUCKNOW, March 13. (A.P.I.): The war in Kashmir is not for territorial gains but is a conflict of principles in the context of the happenings in India which gave birth to the demand for Pakistan. In that beautiful valley the forces of love and unity are fighting the forces of evil and hatred" said Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah Prime Minister of Kashmir, addressing a press conference at Government House today.

Sheikh Abdullah added that Indians could greatly assist the people of Kashmir in their life and death struggle by promoting communal unity in India and removing all causes of class bitterness.

Sheikh Abdullah added: If you protect the lives of Muslims here you shorten the life of Pakistan, but if you persecute the Muslims, you prolong the life of Pakistan."

Referring to India's case before the U.N.O. Sheikh Abdullah said that India had been successful to some extent in convincing "that International Authority" that the issue of Kashmir was urgent and an isolated one and it had nothing to do with other issues raised by the Pakistan representative. He regretted that the Kashmir issue was being exploited by Britain, partly for the growing influence of the Asian countries and partly for the Anglo-American-Russian mistrust which dominated world politics. The Anglo-American Bloc realised that Kashmir would be more useful against Russia if it remained in Pakistan.

Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah declared that the result of the plebiscite in Kashmir depended on the attitude of the Indian people. He said if the communal atmosphere in India improved, plebiscite could never go in favour of Pakistan.

**MENTIONED FOR GALLANTRY ON KASHMIR FRONT**

NEW DELHI March 13 (API): A further list of officers, VCOS, and other ranks whose names were brought to the notices of the General Officer Commander-in-Chief, Western Command) for conspicuous gallantry in action in Jammu and Kashmir is now available.

They are: Infantry-Major Wrigaw Gilbert Anthony, Jemadar Bhup Singh, Jemadar Har Singh, L.Hav. Ramjilal, L.Hav. Sheo Narain, Naik Nan Singh, Naik Hoshiar Singh, Naik Hira Lal, Sepoy Takhat Singh, Sepoy Babu Singh, Sepoy Machandar Nadu, Sepoy Dewan Singh (posthumous), Sepoy Gagan Singh (posthumous). State forces—L.Hav. Sang Singh Naik Mukhtiar Singh, L.Naik Gian Singh. Indian Artillery—Major Bhagwan Singh.

## Sheikh Abdullah In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, March 13 (A.P.I): Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah Prime Minister of Kashmir, arrived in Lucknow by air this morning from Delhi. He is staying at Government House as the guest of Her Excellency Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla will address the students of Lucknow University in the afternoon and at 5-30 p.m. will speak at a public meeting under the auspices of the City Congress Committee.

He will leave tonight for Allahabad.

## All Jammu Educational Institutions To Be Re-opened

NEW DELHI, March 13. (API) In view of the fact that conditions in Jammu proper have returned to normal, Col. Baldev Singh Pathania, Chief Emergency Officer, Jammu has ordered that all schools and colleges in the city will be reopened on Monday March 15th, 1948, says a press note issued by Kashmir Government.

## ARAB PLANS TO PREVENT PALESTINE PARTITION

(Continued from Page 1)

emergency arrangements, it was stated

Observers here discounted reports that General Fawzi el Kawukji would be advised to undertake a major operation immediately against border strongholds of Haganah, the Jewish Defence force in Palestine.

They thought it most probable however, that guerilla harassing of communications and disruption of services would be started very soon.

Such a campaign, they said, would upset the known plans of Haganah and restrict the manoeuvrability and supply of their forces which were being swiftly regrouped and replenished in the border areas.

**Jamil Mardam Bey, Syrian Prime Minister, was reported to have received a cable yesterday from Fares el Khoury, Syrian delegate to the United Nations Security Council expressing the belief that the partition plan would fail.**

**Mardan Bey said Fares el Khoury's report contained important matter concerning the future of the Arab countries and foretold a change in United States policy towards partition.**

JEWISH CHARGE-SHEET.

NEW YORK: The Jewish Agency made new charges against the Arab States of fomenting strife in Palestine in a memorandum presented today to the Security Council and the United Nations Palestine Commission.

The Arab Governments, the Agency said, had become emboldened by the growing uncertainty of the implementation of partition.

"Without manpower, funds, and equipment supplied by foreign Government, the disturbances in Palestine where the bulk of the Arab population has shown little disposition for conflict, would never have become a major military issue", the memorandum said.

The task before the United Nations, it added, was to secure observance of the Charter by member States "who are employing the threat and use of force in their international relations".

"It should not require a long process of determination to assess these activities in their proper terms", it said.

The memorandum estimated the invading forces in Palestine as totalling 5,000 to 6,000, mostly Syrians and Iraquis.

Britain was criticised for "an unexpected dereliction of duty in allowing the violation of Palestine Frontiers".

The memorandum included 16 pages of photographs and Arabic newspaper cuttings in support of the Agency's charges against the Arab Governments.

## JAWAHAR LAUNCHES FIRST INDIAN BUILT SHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

Freedom does not mean violence or instigation to violence. If there is this instigation to violence, as in this Presidency, it will have to be dealt with seriously. We are living in critical times not only in this country but in the world. None knows what the morrow will bring. At times, swift action is necessary to keep the Ship of State moving even though the waters may be stormy. All the world over, things are getting rougher and rougher. Therefore we cannot entangle ourselves into the world's difficulties or proolems. Yet we cannot escape them either. We have to look at things in their proper perspective."

**NO TIME FOR STRIKES**

Concluding Pandit Nehru said: "We have to keep an effective eye on the maintenance of peace in the country. If we lead a disciplined life and solve our problems, industrial and other, I hope industry will prosper. I hope the workers will realise that if there is ever a time for strike, certainly this is not the time for it. There are too many perils and dangers ahead The weapon of strike is a precious and valuable one and it should not be used hapnazadly. We must evolve a proper and sound alternative for strike to govern industrial relations if we are to progress as a nation. Any system which depends upon periodical conflict is not sane or reasonable."

The Prime Minister congratulated the Scindias on their big venture and added: "May this ship that you have launched today be the beginning of many other ships, big and small and may they carry the messages of India to all the corners of the world.'

**RECEPTION**

The Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his sister Mrs. Hutheesingh, his niece Miss Tara Pandit and party arrived in Vizagapatam this morning by a special Government of India plane from Nagpur. The Prime Minister was accorded a cordial welcome at the aerodrome where a large number of prominent persons were present. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, Premier of Madras, who arrived here earlier this morning garlanded Pandit Nehru on alighting from the plane. Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Kala Venkatrao, M. Bhakthavatsalam, Mr. B. Gopal Reddi and other Ministers of the Madras Government, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, Mr. I. Prakasam, Prof. N. G. Ranga besides Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman and other directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation were among those present at the aerodrome to receive Pandit Nehru.

After being garlanded the Prime Minister inspected a guard of honour presented by the Vizagapatam Reserve Police.

Accompanied by the Premier of Madras, Pandit Nehru straightaway drove to the Port and Harbour Workers Labour Union and laid the foundation stone of their Union premises. The ten mile route from Vizagapatam to the aerodrome was lined by thousands of people who cheered Pandit Nehru as he drove on from the aerodrome to Gandhigram.

Other important engagements for Pandit Nehru include a visit to Vizag Mahila Sabha, Andhra University, civic reception and public meeting. He will also address a meeting of Andhra Provincial Congress Members at night.

## SHIPBUILDING YARD AT VIZAGAPATAM

The township of Vizagapatam is situated almost midway on the East Coast of India. It is 550 miles from Calcutta in the North and 487 miles from Madras in the South. It has a beautiful natural harbour with a narrow and well protected deep channel connecting it with the Bay of Bengal. The channel is protected by a ridge in the South ending in a picturesque promenadery called the Dolphin's Nose. The Harbour was constructed some years ago at a cost exceeding five crores of rupees and was growing popular in the progress of time, but it sprang into importance during the War as it served a very strategic purpose for the naval ships on account of its geographical position. The establishment of the first grade shipbuilding yard in India at that port has increased its importance to an unprecedented degree. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, who are responsible for establishing this industry at that port, had intended to start such a yard in India as early as 1919 and Mr. Narottam Morarjee and Mr. Walchand Hirachand had discussed preliminaries with shipbuilding experts in Great Britain and actually invited an Expert to India to view the possibilities on the spot. The severe rate wars that the Scindias had to face from the B. I. for several years after its inception and the hostile attitude of the British Government in India made it impossible for them to establish this industry till 1941, when on 21st June the foundation-stone of the Yard was laid by Babu Rajendraprasad at Vizagapatam. During the years of the War, several difficulties had to be overcome against heavy odds. To-day the Yard is well and truly established and the first large ocean-going steamer "JALA USHA" is being launched by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

### "Jala Usha"

"JALA USHA' is a single screw cargo steamer with a dead-weight capacity of 8000 tons and a draft of 25'. Her overall length is 415' moulded breadth 52' and moulded depth 30'6". She will be propelled by a triple expansion reciprocating engine developing 2,600 H.P. from 3 coal-fired single ended Scotch boilers. Her trial speed would be 11½ knots with a knot less in service. The latest convention adopted at Seattle is followed in the accommodation for officers and crew. She can carry 12 passengers.

Two large slipways have already been completed and other large and small slipways are under construction. Ultimately the Yard will be able to provide 6 to 8 slipways and it would be able to build ships upto 14,000 deadweight tons. Such a Yard would be considered a high class Yard in any country. The Yard is fitted up with the most approved type of shipbuilding machinery and a modern labour colony for the workers, which has already cost Rs. 40 lakhs is attached to the Yard. This colony can accommodate over 2,000 workers and is spread out on about 145 acres of land adjacent to the Yard. The average strength of the Yard to-day is about 3,000 workers and the Company is trying to obtain more space for expanding their colony. The Yard is still under expansion and the Company has already submitted a scheme to the Government whereby this Yard could be able to build not only ships but also boilers and machinery required for those ships.

## BANGALORE SIDE ROUTED

### Maharashtra Win By Flattering Margin

BOMBAY, Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAHARASHTRA | ..... 4 |
| BANGALORE BLUES | ..... 1 |

The Maharashtra Club gained an overwhelming victory by four goals to one over the Bangalore Blues and thus qualified to meet the Goans in the final of the Invitation Hockey Tournament for the M. K. Rao Trophy, which will be played on Tuesday.

Although the better team, judging from the exchanges, Maharashtra were somewhat flattered by their big win. The largeness of the margin is due, at least in part, to the injury which Bhaskaran sustained during the game and which was probably the reason for his failure to prevent the last two goals, both of which were easy shots for a custodian to tackle with. Towards the fag end of the Bangalore side got some consolation in the nature of a goal scored by Archer from a short corner.

The first goal of the match and the only one before the interval was scored for the winners by inside-left Salunke. In the second half-centre forward Jadhav got two consecutive ed so well in the Bangalore Blues goals to take his side to a 3-0 lead which was subsequently increased by Pillay.

Rajgopal who toured Africa recently with the I.H.F. as their outside left, started in that position—this evening but when the game was about 20 minutes old reverted to the centre-forward position in which he performmatch against the Rest. This, however, had hardly much effect on the fluctuation of the game as the intermediate line of the Maharashtra side continued to dominate the play to a great extent and gave the rival set of forwards not much chance of breaking through to test the defence which was in any case quite reliable.

The final between Maharashtra and the Goans will be played on Tuesday.

THE TEAMS

MAHARASHTRA: A Phillips; J. Phillips and Lingham; Perumal, Metelloo and G. Nimal; Gabriel, Pillay, Jadhav, Salunke and Gulab.

BANGALORE BLUES:—Bnaskaran; Archer and Sabjan; Padavatt, Parthasarathy and Krishnaswamy; Natesan, Adam Sait, Padmanabhan, Shubhdev and Rajgopal.

## HOLKAR TEAM FOR RANJI FINAL

INDORE, March 14 (API).—The final match for the Cricket Championship of India for Ranji Trophy between the Holkar State Cricket Association and Bombay Cricket XI will commence here on March 20 on the Yeshwant Club ground and will be played to finish.

Holkar's side will consist of: Lt.-Col. C. K. Nayudu (Skipper), Capt. Mushtaq Ali, Major M. M. Jagdale, Capt. C. T. Sarwate, Capt. C. S. Nayudu, M. Gaikwad, J. N. Bhaya, G. N. Kunzru, O. P. Rawah, R. K. Vaid and Ishtaq Ali.

EXTRAS: Saleem Khan, Capt. K. V. Dravid and N. R. Newsarkar.

## Aga Khan Hockey

Today (Monday) 15, at 4-15 p.m., B. E. S. T. Sports Club v. G. I. P. Railway "B"; 5-30 p.m. G. I. P. Railway "A" v. Black Spiders.

## CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, March 14: The Second Cattle and Poultry Show and Bullock Cart Races was held at Chola near Kalyan today. It was organised on behalf of the Bombay Hunt Club.

About a thousand farmers from neighbouring villages took part. Over Rs. 1,000 was given away in prizes.

There were several entries of Cattle which included Gir Dangi and other breeds and many entries for poultry. About 55 bullock carts took part in the race.

The organisers of this rally said that as a part of the Village Welfare Scheme, the Bombay Hunt had purchased through Government Experts some bulls out of which three won prizes

## Groundnut Flour Sweets

NEW DELHI, March 14, (A. P. I.): A correspondent from Kathiawar has sent to Mr Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Food Minister, samples of sweets prepared from groundnut flour which, it is claimed, can be prepared and sold at competitive prices CHAPATIS and PURIS prepared from an admixture of wheat flour and groundnut flour in the ratio of three to two, it is stated are quite palatable. The experiment suggests one method of stretching India's wheat supplies.

## FINNISH DELEGATION FOR MOSCOW

**HELSINKI, March 13 (Reuter): Prime Minister Mauno Pekkala in a Radio speech here tonight announced that the Finnish Delegation to discuss a Military Assistance and Friendship Pact with Russia will go to Moscow on March 20.**

## MISSING AIRLINER TRACED

GENEVA, March 13, (Reuter): Two days' search by aircraft of four nations for a Curtis Commando airliner believed to have crashed when flying from Genevt to Rome, ended today when news arrived that it had landed safely in Italy and that the pilot was staying in a Rome hotel after completing his journey by rail.

The news came from the Rome office of Transworld Airlines shortly after the crews of American light bombers, landing here to refuel during the search for the "missing" airliner reported sighting wreckage near Lake Como, believed to be that of the Commando.

Nearly 50 aircraft, American, Swiss French and Italian had been searching for the Commando since dawn yesterday after it failed to arrive at Rome, its reported destination on Thursday. The pilot of the airliner took off from Geneva on Thusday without leaving a list occupants.

## NO FABRICATION OF WAR REPORTS

**NANKING March 13 (Reuter): The Chinese Ministry of National Defence today circulated a note to Chinese newspapers and news agencies here warning against "fabrication of war reports" the Ministry threatened prosecution of originators as "rumour-mongers"**

## Prohibition In U.P.

### 'Responsive Atmosphere Required', Says Girdharilal

LUCKNOW, March 13 (A.P.I.): Mr. Girdharilal, Excise Minister, speaking on the Government's prohibition policy in the U. P. Legislative Assembly today said in reply to a question that the question of taking action against those officials "who drink liquor" was under consideration.

He added that successful prohibition required a responsive atmosphere and a desirable social climate which, as had been shown by public apathy in prohibition districts was not yet discernable. The Government had therefore, decided to proceed slowly till social climate was created by education and anti-drink propaganda.

**LABOUR POLICY**

There was a sharp exchange of words between Mr. Ramnaresh Singh (Congress) and the Development Minister Mr. Deshav Deo Malaviya during discussion on the grant for capital expenditure on industrial development.

Mr. Ram Naresh Singh who was replying to the debate on his cut motion said that there was great discontent among the labour as a result of Government's delay in implementing their promises to labour

Mr. K. D. Malaviya: "Yes, we have done something for labour"

Mr. Ram Naresh Singh: "Not to the extent it should have been done."

Mr. Ram Naresh Singh referred to the remarks by the Development Minister that the Government was not behind the Socialists or Communists in its enthusiasm to improve the conditions of labour and said that he did not understand why the Socialists had been dragged in the discussion. If Socialists had not done anything, what had the Government done to solve the problems of labour.

Mr. K. D. Malaviya: "Socialists also have not solved it."

Mr. Ram Naresh Singh: If Socialist had power they would have solved it."

The cut motion was withdrawn and the grant was passed.

## Gujerat Research Society's Tribute To Gandhiji

BOMBAY, March 13.

Mahatma Gandhiji was a great researcher and he spent his whole life as the same, observed Mr. P. G. Shah President-designate of the Saurashtra Public Service Commission and Secretary Gujerat Research Society speaking before the 12th annual general meeting of the society. Justice H. V. Divetia, President of the Society was in the chair. Amongst those present were Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir M. B. Nanavati, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri and Prof. C. N. Vakil

The meeting passed a resolution expressing its profound sorrow at the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

Reviewing the work done by the Society Mr. Shah stated that besides organising research on various branches including linguistic survey of Border Lands of Gujerat, archaeological research, mental intelligence test, bird survey, etc., the society had planned to prepare a monograph of Maha-Gujarat The society is also running a Health centre at Khar, where a clinical and blood examination of Gujerati families is undertaken free of charge.

After the meeting was over a small tea party function was arranged to congratulate Sir Harisidhabhai V. Divetia, President of the society, who has been appointed as the Chief Justice of the Saurashtra High Court. During the function Dr. Yodh, Prof. Vakil and Prof. B. V. Pathak paid tributes to the services rendered to the society by Justice Divetia.

## Bakers' Strike Called Off

Decision was taken at a meeting of the Bombay Bakers Association held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood Hall on Saturday last not to close down bakeries as intended, in view of the fact that the Controller of Rationing appreciating the genuineness of the grievances of the bakers of Bombay had conceded most of their demands on important questions.

## "Our Way Of Life Has Reached A Dead End"

### Radhakrishnan Stresses Gandhian Tenet As Only Method To Save India And The World

LONDON, March 14 (Reuter).—Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics at Oxford University, told the Hindu Association of Europe in London today: "Our whole way of life has reached a dead end. It has broken down. Even before we have recovered from the effects of the last war, we are contemplating the possibility of another."

The draft constitution for India, he said, aimed at establishing a free society, an equitable social order in which the ideals of justice and freedom would inspire economic, political, social and cultural institution. At the root of all civilised life were certain habits of behaviour by which nations lived and apart from which they perished. If they claimed to be civilised they must have justice, cherish mercy and not be ashamed to own the reality of the unseen spirit.

**SECULAR STATE**

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan declared: "The conception of the Indian State as a secular one does not mean that it aims only at the secular ends of life, material comfort and success. It only means that the State will not take sides, it will not be identified wih any one religion. It will accord free and equal treatment to all religions to profess, practise and propagate their faiths, so long as their beliefs and practices are not repugnant to the moral sense, to the conscience of the people. The equal treatment of all religions imposes an obligation on the followers of the different religions to practise mutual tolerance.

**MAHATMA GANDHI**

"Your report, I am glad to note sets its face against intolerance and condemns communal fanaticism which has in recent times, tarnished the good name of India and resulted in the tragic death of Gandhi, the great leader of all the untouchables of this world who spoke with the authority of moral goodness, whose words were at once a rebuke and an attraction to millions of human beings."

"Hinduism is the giant tree which bore the great fruit of Gandhi in our time. He was nurtured by Hinduism and inspired by it to his great sacrifice"

"When we lost our political freedom, our ardour of soul, our clarity of vision, our spirit of adventure were also lost. Gandhi who had led us out of our political subjection pricked us into a new awareness of the evils from which we have been suffering. He exhorted us to rid our religion of the many accretions with which, in its long history, it became encumbered.

**INDIAN REVOLUTION**

"He represents the highest ideals of Hinduism, a persistent search for truth and practice of non-violence". "India is passing through a revolution" the professor declared. "On all sides things are changing—our social customs. Our agriculture, our industry. There is an eager anxiety to improve the lot of the common man, the peasant and the industrial worker.

"The revolution has to be effected by the practice of truth and fair play and not by the inculcation of the spirit of hatred and violence. What is morally wrong cannot be politically right. We cannot achieve good ends by foul means. It may appear that the moral methods delay some of the changes, but they will be seen ultimately to speed them up. Love is the law of life; it is the flower of truth. Our nation and the world if they are to save themselves, should believe in it. If we lose the way, it is the youth who would suffer most".

## Pakistan Statistics

KARACHI, March 14 (A.P.I.): Pakistan's annual production and annual requirements of important commodities are shown by the following official statistics:—

The annual production of mill made yarn is 9,000 bales of 400 lbs each; the annual requirements are 1,040,000 bales of 400 lbs each.

The annual production of mill made cloth is 51,120 bales of 1,500 yards each, while the annual requirements are 7,500,000 bales of 1,500 yards each.

While Pakistan produces only 2,88,000 tons of coal annually, its requirements per year are 35,00,000 tons.

Pakistan's annual requirements of iron and steel and corrugated iron sheets are 3,16,000 tons, but Pakistan does not produce any steel except what is re-rolled from scrap or billets by the re-rolling mills whose present capacity is 25,000 tons for annum.

While Pakistan's annual production of cement is 5,85,000 tons, its annual requirements are 3,10,000 tons.

The Dominion's sugar production is only 25,000 tons, while its yearly requirements amount to 2,45,000 tons.

It only produces 5,000 gallons of kerosene oil, while it requires every year about 28,00,000 b allons. While year about 28,00,000 gallons

While Pakistan's production of petrol is 1,500,000 gallons, its annual requirements are 16,00,000 gallons.

## Recovery Of Abducted Women

JULLUNDUR, March 14. (A. P. I.): Eleven hundred Hindu and Sikh women who were abducted in Pakistan and recently rescued and brought to India are at present housed in destitutes home in Jullundur. Nine hundred have already been handed over to their guardians.

## HARIJAN TEMPLE ENTRY SEQUEL

CALCUTTA, March 13. (A. P. I.): The Local Sub-Divisional Officer has promulgated an order under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C. in Kanakpur village, prohibiting the entry of the sevaks of Saraidevi Thakurani, who had gone on strike following the opening of the temple to Harijans on March 7 as decided by the trustees of the temple.

The president of the Temple Entry Committee in a letter says that effort at compromise with the priests failed at the conference, at which Mr. Baranagdhar Das, M. L. A. was also present. The striking Sevaks who are reported to have been discharged from the service of the temple are also said to have been prohibited from gathering in batches on road leading to the temple. Harijans are still coming in large numbers to worship at the temple, and new sevaks have been appointed.

## Inquest Verdict On Minister's Son's Death

CUTTACK, March 14, (A. P. I.): Death due to potasium cyanide, was the verdict returned by the inquest held today at the General Hospital over the body of 16 year-old Vinayak Chaudhuri, the only son of Mr. Naba Krishna Chaudhuri, Revenue Minister, and Mrs. Malathi Chaudhuri. The deceased left behind a note intimating his intention of taking potasium cyanide.

The Orissa Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution sympathising with the parents in their bereavement.

## Mahatma's Views In 'Labour Gazette'

BOMBAY, March 13. (A. P. I.): Mahatma Gandhi's views on capital-labour relations as expressed by him from time to time are reproduced in the latest issue of the "Labour Gazette" of Bombay Government.

Three articles by Mahatma Gandhi.—"Man versus Machine", "Class War" and "Capitalism and Strikes"—published in "Young India" and "Harijan" have been reproduced in an eight-page supplement to the issue.

## THOUSANDS VISIT MASARYK'S GRAVE

LANY, March 14 (U.P.A.): A procession of thousands visited the grave of Jan Masaryk at Lany today.

Many who were his friends were not admitted to the small official burial services yesterday.

Cars lined up for miles along the road from Prague to Lany and traffic inched along.

There were no special ceremonies at the grave today.

The crowds pressed into tiny cemetery and pushed silently past the new turf-covered mound, where the former foreign Minister lies beside his father and mother. The family plot was again covered with mountains of fresh flowers.

Thousands of visitors came on foot from villages within a 25-mile radius of Lany over the roads and across the fields, most of the pilgrims were elderly or very young.

Those who came by car had to park upto a mile from the cemetery and walked the rest of the way. Added traffic police were on duty in the town. The sun was bright throughout the day.

## PUNTER COLLAPSES AT THE COURSE

NEW DELHI, March 14 (A.P.I.): **At the Delhi races today a punter died of heart failure. "He had lost heavily in the races today" one of his companions said. The deceased who was a middle-aged Bengali is understood to have come from Meerut specially for the races.**

## India's Sugar Output

KANPUR, March 14, (A. P. I.): Sugar to a total of 2,940,000 maunds was produced in the central sugar factories in India during the fortnight ending February 15 as against 3,428,400 maunds in the corresponding fortnight in the previous season, according to a statement of sugar production and stocks issued by the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

## R

### Weighing of Grain Flour by Grinding Mills

Complaints have been received by Government from the public that several grinding mills (chakkis) in Greater Bombay do not return the whole quantity of flour of the grain given to them for grinding. An order issued by Government which has been in force since January 1947 requires every person in charge of a grinding mill (chakki) in Greater Bombay to maintain on the premises of his mill standard weighing instruments and if so required by a customer, weigh in his presence before grinding the grain given by him for grinding and after grinding the flour thereof. The weight of the flour to be returned to the customer should in no case be less than 31/32nd of the weight of the grain given for grinding.

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# No Justification For Existence Of League

## Let Muslims Wind Up Communal Organisation And Qualify For Equal Citizenship, Says Suhrawardy

**CALCUTTA, March 12 (API): "There is no justification for the existence or continuance of a communal political organisation for Muslims", said Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy commenting on the Muslim League's decision to continue functioning in India.**

He said the Muslim League had obtained its political objective, and two independent States had come into being. A political organisation at this stage was liable to be suspected of 'irridentism' or 'separatism' or ascendency, all of which were not in accord with Muslim opinion.

Mr. Suhrawardy expressed the opinion that the Muslim would not merely be able to safeguard their interests by joining one or other of the various non-communal political organisations, but would be able also to express themselves, realise themselves and assert themselves adequately through such organisations. Such conduct would not be equal to submission.

Continuing Mr. Suhrawardy said that as long as there was a feeling of separatism and as long as Muslims were discriminated against either by Government or Government officials or by the majority community, there would always be a demand for expression by Muslims through an organisation of their own.

**So the barriers must be broken down and the Muslims should do so by winding up their communal political organisation, thus qualifying themselves for equal citizenship.**

At the same time, sufficient sense of justice and fairplay should be roused in the minority community that their interests would be safeguarded. For this purpose organisations mainly of the majority community, must be set up in both the Dominions, supported by the respective Governments and by the administrative machinery.

ADVICE TO BOTH DOMINIONS

Mr. Suhrawardy expressed the opinion that both the Dominions would be judged at the bar of public and world opinion by the manner in which the minorities in their respective areas were treated and it was up to both the Dominions to try their best to give them the fairest possible treatment. For the good name of the two Dominions the goodwill of the minorities was essential. It was only when the minorities themselves would be able to declare that they were safe and happy, and they were getting a fair deal. That the Dominions would be able to rehabilitate themselves in world esteem" It is not the self-satisfaction and self-glorification of the majority community, but the laudations of the minority, which can be the greatest protagonists and ambassadors of their Government whose opinion will carry weight and conviction in international circles", Mr Suhrawardy concluded.

## *Assam Rural Panchayat Bill*

### *Referred To Select Committee*

SHILLONG, March 11 (A.P.I.): In the Assam Legislative Assembly today. the Assam Rural Panchayat Bill, 1948, introduced by the Premier Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, was referred to a select committee which is to submit its report by March 20.

An amendment for circulation of the bill for eliciting public opinion moved by Mr. J. S. Hardman and supported by Mr. Mohammad Saadullah, leader of the opposition was withdrawn, the Premier urging the need to expedite the passing of the bill during the current session and assuring that the House would get the full cope to discuss the provisions of the bill threadbare.

## IMPROVEMENT IN COAL MOVEMENT

The steady improvement in coal loading during the last few months has been maintained in February. Statistics for this month reveal that 1,750,000 tons of coal were lifted by railways from the Bengal and Bihar pitheads alone for the consuming areas the average loading per day amounting to 2,686 wagons. This would have touched 2,790 wagons if the figure for February 11 were left out of account as work was almost at a standstill on this day which was observed as a day of mourning for Mahatma Gandhi's death by a large number of labourers.

The aggregate figure for movement of coal for the whole of India was nearly 2,200,000 tons. The daily average for all-India loading was 3,408 wagons per day exclusive coal loading in Assam, registrating an improvement of 139 wagons a day over the figure for the preceding month. This does not take into account the large number of wagons—about 140 per day—which were offered by the railways but could not be utilised by the collieries

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## WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

The United States has an enormously increased economic potential in a world that is producing less than it did 10 years ago for a population that has since increased by 200,000,000. This was reported by the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs in the most complete survey yet made of the postwar world's economic problems.

Two principal explanations were given for the fact that shortages exist in almost every country in the world:

(1) The population of the world has increased 10 per cent since the outbreak of the war, and correspondingly higher production would be required to restore the pre-war standard.

(2) The United States almost single-handedly accounts for the relatively high agricultural and industrial production; European production was affected worse than any other region covered in the 290-page global survey.

After rapid economic reconstruction in the first 18 months after the war, the world outside the United States bogged down, the report explained. Since then, it said, the situation has been marked by "retardation of economic progress in so many countries that the year 1947 must be put down as one of frustrated hopes." Production for 1946-47, the report noted, was below the world total in the previous year.

Food, fuel, steel, finished production machinery, and transport are the principal bottlenecks of production throughout the world, it pointed out, although special governmental action might be required in some cases regarding timber and fertilizer as well.

"Overcoming these shortages," the report continued, "will require strenuous and heroic efforts on the part of the deficit countries themselves and a concentration of energies in each country on the activities which are crucial in its reconstruction or development; and these involve not only increased production but also important fiscal, monetary and economic policies designed to check inflation."

Against this background, the report described the enormous growth of the United States as the world's major producer and banker, and it warned by clear implication that the American position carries with it a great responsibility toward the economy of the rest of the world.

The report showed that in almost all the instances in which world production appears to have reached or exceeded prewar levels, it was due to the great increase in United States production while the rest of the world was still lagging far behind the position of 10 years ago in many instances.

This can be seen by the following table of index numbers for 1947 production of certain commodities in comparison with 1937 (The Soviet Union's production is excluded from these comparisons because it failed to submit the necessary data to the United Nations.)

Index of World Production of Selected Commodities 1947 (1937 equal to 100).

| Types of Commodities | World | U.S. | World Excluding U.S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fuel and energy | 118 | 138 | 100 |
| Coal | 102 | 133 | 81 |
| Electricity | 165 | 211 | 138 |
| Pig-iron and ferro-alloys | 95 | 142 | 61 |
| Steel | 101 | 147 | 65 |
| Copper | 99 | 103 | 96 |
| Lead | 82 | 108 | 72 |
| Zinc | 96 | 144 | 72 |
| Tin | 55 | .. | 55 |
| Natural Rubber | 104 | .. | 104 |
| Cement | 100 | 153 | 30 |

## HAPUR MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HAPUR, March 11.

FOODGRAINS: There is not much improvement in the overall food position in the country. Madras and West Bengal are still in difficulties, and everything is being done to avoid a breakdown there.

Prices in the U.P. markets are steadily declining. During the week under review, all coarse grains have recorded price fall. The country as a whole is likely to save over 7 crore of rupees from the purchase of wheat abroad following the decision taken at the 36 Nations Conference in Washington regarding the fixation of maximum and minimum prices of wheat.

The U.P. Government is determined to see the increased food production drive carried through. Another land reclamation scheme has been taken in hand. Thirty tractors have already started ploughing 10,000 acres of Kans infested area in the Jhansi District.

GUR AND SHAKKAR: Contrary to earlier expectations, the market did not improve as a result of transport facilities now provided for gur by the Central Government. There have been no further loadings after the Gur special left for Calcutta last week.

OATS: Prices declined further both in the ready and futures section. This was expected in view of the falling foodgrains prices. Ready has declined to 7/8 and Jeth is quoted at 6/4 having touched 5/15/9 lowest during the week.

OILSEEDS: There was a fall in prices in sympathy with food grains and also because of fairly satisfactory crop progress. Ready Sarson declined to Rs. 15/8 and Jeth to Rs. 12/10. Groundnut is quoted at Rs. 9, Oilcake at Rs. 5/8, and Oil at Rs. 45.

Current foodgrains quotations are: Wheat Rs. 19/8, Gram Rs. 14/-, Barely Rs. 10/8, Maize and Bajra Rs. 11/-, Guwar Rs. 10, Bejhar Rs. 10/4, Juwar 10/12, Peas Ready Rs. 9/4, Jeth Rs. 9/2, Urd Rs. 17, and Moong Rs. 16.

BULLION: Gold and Silver Prices continue to rise. Brisk demand for the metal all over the country, and poor import prospects are the two bullish factors. The announcement that Estate Duty Bill will be introduced in the Dominion Parliament during the current session is also believed to have encouraged hoardings of bullion.

BARDANA: The market remained quiet to steady. The operators are hesitant in view of the uncertainties of the export quota, import and export restrictions to and from Pakistan.

## Substantial Decline In Local Cotton Prices

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., has issued the following weekly market report:—

In the early part of the week, prices in the New York Cotton Market recorded a sharp advance on active covering and rrenewed buying prompted by reported completion of negotiations regarding Japanese Cotton credit arrangements involving nearly 200,000 bales. Expectation of a stiff opposition to the Marshall Plan in the House of Representatives resulting in further delay in its implementation along with Washington rumours of a proposed plan to tax speculative trading in grain and other markets unnerved the bulls, uncertainties in connection with forward cotton goods market aaststing the sentiment. On the whole losses during the week range from $1.9 to $2.5 per bale.

Stocks of long staple cotton with the Government of Egypt have been reduced to about 1,468,000 cantars—1,140,000 KARNAK and 53,000 GIZA 7 and Manufi. Czechoslovakia and the British Raw Cotton Commission have been buying KARNAK along with UPPERS and ZAGORA and still continue to be interested. Likelihood of a further agreement for barter of additional Egyptian cotton against Russian products and continuation of negotiations with Argentina on the same lines have further tightened the supply position. In addition, the Government of Egypt has discontinued sales of its stocks by auction unless specifically desired by Alexandria exporters guaranteeing the Government reserve prices.

The Raw Cotton Commission has raised its selling prices for American cotton by 3/4 to 1.1/4 pence per pound for standard type quotations effecting necessary adjustments for intermediate types. Prices for Egyptians have also been raised by 4 to 7 pence but these are well below the current replacement cost in Alexandria. The trade, however, does not favour the existing Government policy of making occasional big changes in prices, but desires more frequent price adjustments in accordance with changes in world values.

SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE.

The protests and suspension of trading by jobbers and brokers of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. for about ten days against the newly imposed levy of stamp duty of 4 annas for every 50 bales not having yielded any result, the futures market resumed trading on Wednesday. Prices showed a substantial decline from the previous close on reports of an agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan having been reached, whereby the former will give 12 bales of cloth against 20 bales of cotton from Pakistan. It is further reported that customs duty as prevailing at present between the two Dominions will continue; export duty on cloth approximately amounts to Rs. 150 per bale. This, however, lacks confirmation from official sources. Prices, however, recovered on the trade taking the view that the Pakistan has now no large quantities of desirable varieties of cotton to offer to India and the actual arrival in this country will take a considerably long time.

Absence of a large tenders initially against the March contract widened the difference between the March and the May contracts, the former being quoted at Rs. 13 premia. The trade, however, construed the survey and the appeal results favourably and there was a transfer of long interests from near to the distant deliveries, reducing the difference to Rs. 1-1/2 premium. The quantity of tenders also increased, bringing the total to 4,900 bales. The difference between the May and July contracts, which was Rs. ten discount a month ago, has now narrowed to contracts, which was Rs. 10 discount buyers upto Rs. 1,300. Stray lots of filled in their requirements for Vijay styles for the present. An interesting feature is the tender of Vijay against the hedge contract to the extent of 1,000 Bales; this may be in view of the difficulty experienced by exporters in not getting Vijay approved by the Ad Hoc Committee. A scarcity of long staple cotton is increasingly apparent and Rajapalayam Cambodia found N.T. lying in Bombay also came in for good linquiry and transactions around Rs. 300 "ON" are reported.

In the spot market at Sewri, there was moderate demand both from mills and exporters. Bengal Deal, new and old came in for good enquiry from the latter and changed hands around Rs. 450 and Rs. 385 respectively. Premia for Broach varieties have declined now quoting around Rs. 150 "ON". Surat style, although not in demand are nominally quoting around Rs. 295 "ON". Mills appear to have Rs. 6-1/2.

## FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

India's balance of payments position is indeed grave. In the pre-war and war years there was a surplus of exports over imports. During the war there were limitations on our imports. There was the other factor that India supplied large quantities of war material to the Allies. India's trade deficit in hard currency has been rapidly widening. According to the Finance Minister, an overall deficit of Rs. 52 crores was expected for the first six months of 1948.

The unfavourable balance of payments position is due to food imports. "The only way to redress the balance is to increase our internal production of food."

The austerity drive on imports has therefore, to continue. The other device of course is to increase exports. The need for increased industrial and agricultural production cannot be too strongly emphasised. We must do what Britain and America have already done, namely, to plan and choose the countries to which we must export.

The Bombay Government have decided to collect sales tax on dealings in bullion. The rate will be half an anna per rupee.

The Madras Government revised a similar tax on each turnover. But it was not able to check evasion. It had eventually to be given up.

In Bombay, the sales tax is leviable only once. It will be at the final stage when commodity passes into the hands of the consumer. It will be difficult to judge which transaction represents the final stage. The scope for evasion is tremendous.

Discussions started in Bombay during the week between the representatives of Pakistan, India, and the Reserve Bank of India on the problems arising from the decision of the Pakistan Government to have its own currency from April 1, 1948. From that date till September 30, 1948, the Reserve Bank of India will be the issuing authority for Pakistan notes. These notes will be legal tender in Pakistan only.

An exhaustive Government report reviewing the present economic state of Britain has just been issued in London. The Chancellor of the Exchequer summed up the lesson of the survey in the words more production less spending? It is exactly what we need here today.

COLOMBO, March 12 (Reuter): The eighth annual session of the Ceylon Indian Congress will be held at Ratnapura, about 70 miles from Colombo from April 16 to April 18

He too knows
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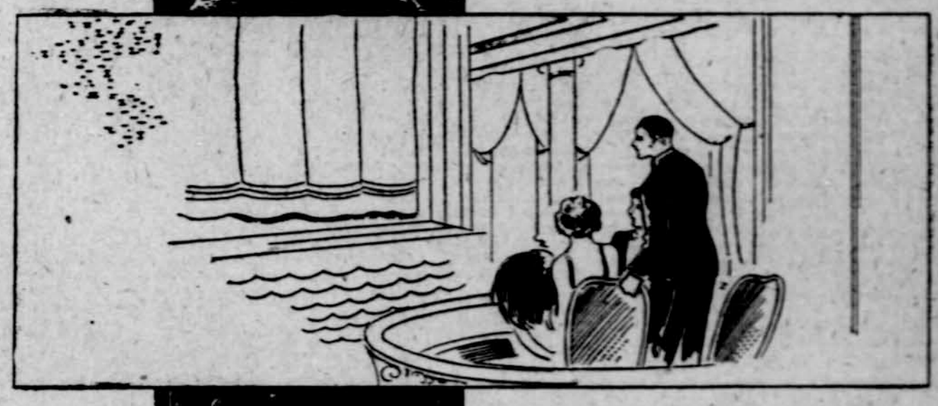

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# Britain's Economic Survey

## INDUSTRIAL TARGETS FOR 1948

The Economic Survey for 1948, which was published on March 9, by the British Government reviews the present economic state of Britain, examines her balance of payments position, and outlines the main requirements for the solution of the dollar problem. It puts forward a plan to narrow the gap in Britain's overseas trade in 1948 and sets a series of industrial targets to be achieved by the end of the year:

**BALANCE OF PAYMENT**

get for exports was set provisionally at a rate 60 per cent. greater than the 1938 volume by December, 1948. It is now put at 50 per cent greater. Reasons for the reduction are the saturation of certain overseas markets, coupled with import restrictions due to the dollar shortage, and an insufficiency of steel to meet all of Britain's export needs, especially in certain types of machinery and vehicles (despite the record rate of steel production in 1947 of 12.7 million tons and an expected increase in 1948 to 14,000,000 tons.) To offset these reductions as far as possible, the export targets for textile industries (principally cotton) have been increased. Textile exports are almost dollars earners or (through cuts in the demand of the sterling area countries for American textiles) dollar savers.

This is the summary of the proposed export targets as revised. (The figures represent millions of pounds.) This represents the monthly rates at the end of 1948:

| Item. | Target Value (in Millions of £) | Percentage Volumes of 1938 |
|---|---|---|
| Machinery | 23 | 203 |
| Vehicles | 23 | 272 |
| Electrical goods and apparatus | 7 | 235 |
| Textiles and clothing | 39 | 131 |
| Chemicals | 8 | 184 |
| Pottery and glass | 5 | 223 |
| Coal | 4 | 39 |
| All other exports | 48 | 127 |
| Total | 157 | 154 |

Although the targets total 154 per cent. of the 1938 volume, some allowance must be made for the possibility that short-falls in a few industries will not be balanced by surpluses in others. The national target is, therefore, expressed as a volume of exports 50 per cent. greater than 1938. This is the rate of export to be achieved by the year-end; the volume of export forecast for the year as a whole is 30 per cent. above 1938. (In 1947 it was 8 per cent above.)

Import programmes for the second half of 1948 have not yet been finally decided. They must inevitably depend on the decisions about the Europe recovery programme. Firm estimates, therefore, cover only the first half of the year.

**IMPORT PROGRAMMES FOR FIRST HALF OF 1948**

Total imports: £792 million, including (in millions of pounds) 267 from the Western Hemisphere; 313 from the sterling area and 212 from the other countries. In 1946 total imports were 1,092 and in 1947, 1,574.

Against these, the forecast of receipts from exports and re-exports in the first half of 1948 total £705 million, including (in million of pounds) 105 from the Western Hemisphere, 355 from the sterling area and 245 from other countries. These compare with a total of 533 in 1938, 888 in 1946 and 1,125 at the provisional estimate in 1947.

Imports in the first half of 1948 have been drastically revised in the light of Britain's present exchange difficulties: food purchases from the U.S.A. have been almost wholly eliminated, and the greatest practicable economy in dollars has been achieved in Canada and the Argentine.

Raw material imports are at about the minimum to maintain a high level of employment in 1948, though cuts in softwood supplies will necessitate a substantial adjustment in the building programme, and steel imports are much below the desired level. Above all no provision is made for increasing stocks—the pre-requisite of a smooth and rising rate of production. Stocks of many raw materials are already at minimum levels and they will remain so throughout 1948. To build them up must remain an important object of the import policy as soon as opportunity offers.

Cuts in overseas Government commitments and in film and travel expenditure, together with the rebuilding of the shipping fleet, should reduce the "invisible" deficit to about £8 million in 1948, compared with £226 million in 1947. In 1938 Britain's income from overseas investments, shipping, insurance, etc., gave a surplus on "invisibles" of £232 million. But in the near future Britain may have to begin loan repayments which would go far to offset the improvements in the shipping income and further reductions in Government expenditure overseas. Britain cannot, as in the pre-war days, expect a surplus on "invisibles"; only by the export of goods will she be able, in the future, to pay for the goods she imports.

For the year as a whole, it is estimated that if imports continued at the same general level as in the first half of 1948 (making allowance for seasonal factors, etc.) they would amount to about £1,670 million. Exports and re-exports have been estimated at about £1,500 million and the net deficit on "invisible" at £80 million. This would give an overall deficit of £250 million, compared with the £675 million deficit of last year.

**DOLLAR PROBLEM AND MARSHALL AID**

Britain's continued dependence on the American continent is mainly the consequence of the slow recovery of Europe and the Far East: countries which Britain is able to pay have not, as yet, goods to send her. By going without, Britain has progressively reduced her dependence on the Western Hemisphere. In 1938, Britain drew 31 per cent. of her imports from that source. By 1946, the war effort had driven the proportion up to 49 per cent. But in 1947 she reduced it to 44 per cent. and severely cut the import programmes for the first half of 1948 to bring the figure down to 34 per cent. As last year, the total imports will be only three-quarters of the 1938 volume.

Even this much reduced figure of Western Hemisphere imports cannot be covered by the earnings from those countries, although Britain plans to export to them about 14 per cent. more by volume in 1948 than she did in 1938. (Last year British exports to the Western Hemisphere were 9 per cent. below the 1938 volume.)

Britain will, therefore, have to draw further on her gold and dollar reserves to meet the deficit. In addition, there are the needs of the rest of the sterling area for gold and dollars.

The net use of gold and dollars by the United Kingdom and the sterling area in 1946 was £308 million. The of 1948 it is forecast at £227 million. After allowing for South African and other good receipts and drawings on the International Monetary Fund, the net reduction in reserves in 1946 was £226 million, in 1947, £963 million and in the first half of 1948, £222 million.

Britain's reserves at the beginning of 1948 were about £680 million, excluding the balance of the Canadian Loan over and above her agreed drawings to the end of March, but including the whole of the South African gold loan.

The above figures show that, during the first half of 1948, they are likely to be reduced by about £222 million, leaving about £450 million by mid-year. At the same rate of drain Britain's reserves would be down to about £225 million by the end of 1948 and would be exhausted during 1949.

Without Marshall aid, therefore, Britain would have to make further heavy cuts in her Western Hemisphere imports. Food imports have already been slashed; any further substantial cuts would have to fall on raw materials. Alternative sources of supply do not exist—already the greatest practicable amount is being bought from non-dollar sources.

Heavy cuts in Western Hemisphere materials would inevitably bring severe unemployment. Further, Britain would be forced drastically to revise her capital development plans: if the steel and manpower devoted to machinery could buy food and materials in 1948, she would be forced to export equipment, without regard to the contribution it could make to her economic prospects even two or three years later.

Such further reductions would be most damaging in their social and economic effects and would diminish greatly the support Britain could give to European reconstruction. Far from aiding the recovery of Europe, she would be forced to take measures which would seriously retard it. Britain would be obliged to restrict her imports of less-essential commodities; to divert her exports of coal, steel and other key materials, which might otherwise have helped the reconstruction of Europe, to countries in the Western Hemisphere where they would contribute more to her immediate necessities; to refuse, in any circumstances, to grant credits, however necessary to the long-run recovery of others, even where they might, in the long run, help her own.

The cuts should not, therefore, be made until they are shown to be absolutely inescapable.

Britain does not yet know whether U.S. aid will be available. But one thing is clear. If it is given, it must, on no account, be used merely to provide her with greater ease and comfort. It must be used rather to sustain her working strength and efficiency, while she develops those new sources of supply at home, in the sterling area, and elsewhere which will enable her to stand on her own feet when the period of aid is finished.

**LONG-TERM PLANS**

Britain has a two-fold strategy for external recovery; first, she must reach an overall balance of payments and second, she must achieve, as quickly as possible, satisfactory means of paying the Western Hemisphere countries for her purchases from them. Measures to implement this policy are: raising of the rate of export, particularly to the Western Hemisphere; development of home agriculture to save imports; development of new sources of supply in the countries of the British Commonwealth and in the Colonies; an invitation to the sterling area countries to economise in their use of dollars; eventual restoration of multilateral trade and convertibility of currencies.

But within this broad strategy, an important question arises—if Britain tries to arrive at an overall balance while she is still running a large deficit with the Western Hemisphere, she must obviously be aimed at a correspondingly large surplus with the rest of the world. Should she try to eliminate this surplus of "unrequired exports"?

In general, it is intended to limit them to an amount commensurate with Britain's present resources. Limits on the reductions to be made in the sterling balances built up during the war have been agreed to with the majority of the countries holding them. But there are reasons why an excess of exports is sometimes desirable. First, with a number of countries Britain is under obligation to pay gold if their balances exceed a certain limit. A small surplus of exports, which reduces the dangers of making such payments, is well worthwhile. Second, to try to reach an exact balance of trade with every country would be to turn her back on a policy of multilateral trade which she has so far pursued and would remove a powerful motive for other countries to use and hold the sterling. Third, a part of the surplus exports represents the investment Britain has decided to make abroad to build up new supplies of food and raw materials in place of dollar imports. Fourth, exports to the sterling area countries, if they replace imports from America, may save dollars for the sterling area as a whole.

**TARGETS FOR 1948.**

To achieve the plans for cutting the overseas trade deficit in 1948 and putting internal economy on a firm basis, the targets to be achieved by British industry and agriculture in 1948 are as follows: coal, 200,000,000 tons deep-mined, and 11,000,000 tons open-cast, as against 186.3 million and 10.2 million in 1947. The manpower target for 1948 is 750,000 against 718,000 in 1947. Steel output (ingot) 14,000,000 tons as against 12,724,000 in 1947. Iron casting, 3,000,000 tons compared with 2,781,000 in 1947. Shipbuilding, 175,000 tons, compared with 120,000 tons in 1947. Cotton yarn, 900 million lbs., as against 740 million lbs. in 1947. Rayons, 150 million lbs., compared with 119 million lbs., in 1947.

AGRICULTURE: Bread grains, 2,595,000 acres, compared with 2,207,000 acres in 1947. Linseed, 150,000 acres, compared with 40,000 in 1947.

Potatoes, 1,423,000 acres compared with 1,332000 in 1947.

COAL: In 1947 coal nationalisation was followed by recovery in recruitment, further improvement in output per man-shift and improvement in the whole spirit of the industry. This transformed the outlook not merely for coal supplies, but for British recovery as a whole. Stocks of coal were over 16,000,000 tons at the beginning of 1948, as compared with 8,500,000 tons at the beginning of 1947, and exports of British coal are now being sold in increasing quantities in many parts of the world.

Britain told the Paris Conference on European Economic Co-operation that she hoped to raise 211 million tons (i.e., long tons, equivalent to 214 million metric tons) this year, of which 13 million tons would be for bunkers and exports. But, in addition, Britain must supply the countries, such as Canada and Argentina, in return for the food she so urgently needs.

This means that Britain must increase the 13 million tons to about 16 million tons for export and bunkers this year. The 211 million tons target is to be regarded as the absolute minimum; every effort must be made to exceed it.

The national consumption of electricity has risen by over 70 per cent, between 1938 and 1947, and the coal used for generation has consequently risen from 14.9 million tons to 27.1 million tons in the same period But there is another and distinct problem—the shortage of generating capacity to meet peak loads. Very large expansion is planned over the next five years, but it takes about three years to manufacture and erect a generating plant. The only immediate solution, therefore, is to reduce the demand at peak periods by staggering or other means

Although a record rate of steel production was achieved in the later months of 1947, supplies of steel more than anything else, apart from dollars, are likely to be the principal limiting factor throughout a large part of British industry during 1948. This is due to lack of imports and the need to export. The 14 million ingot tons target for 1948 is within the capacity of the industry, but can only be attained if there is freedom from fuel, raw material and transport difficulties And even if the target is achieved, it will be inadequate for all of Britain's needs.

Rail Transport: Great efforts have recently been made to improve the wagon situation. Week-end work by railwaymen and the assistance of volunteers have been invaluable. During this winter, the turn-round has greatly improved and the seasonal decline in the number of wagons under repair has been more marked than usual. By February the situation had become more encouraging than for a long time past.

Textiles: The textile industries in 1948 can make a conspicuous contribution to Britain's recovery. Both in cotton and wool marked increases are possible by the levelling up of efficiency towards that achieved by the best firms, together with increased hours. Even so, a large increase in workers will also be necessary. Recruitment through the Control of Engagement Order has been encouraging, but owing to the length of the production cycle in textiles, the quantity available for export at the end of 1948 will depend on the manpower in spinning this spring. On present indications, this will hardly be sufficient to maintain Britain's present clothing ration (already below the wartime level) and achieved at the end of 1948 increases of exports.

Agriculture: This is a major factor in Britain's hopes of a tolerable standard of diet in the years ahead, but it takes time to expand production, particularly to build up the numbers of livestock. The present plans are to raise the net output of agriculture in 1951 above the 1946-47 level by about 20 per cent. or about £100 million.

Distribution of Manpower: Labour is not at present and is unlikely to be in 1948, the limiting factor in economic activity as a whole But the labour forces proposed for coal, agriculture and textiles are targets in the full sense. They are numbers believed to be required to reach specific objectives in the 1948 output and export targets. The attainment of these manpower targets is among the first necessities in 1948

Capital Development: Capital development programmes for 1948 were reviewed during September and October and a White Paper subsequently published, set out the main objectives of the revision and the chief elements in the programmes now proposed for 1948.

**NATIONAL INCOME IN 1948**

The net national income for 1948 is estimated at £9,000 million. In addition, Britain is likely to borrow from abroad about £250 million. Altogether the volume of goods and services available in 1948 will be about three per cent to five per cent less than last year, allowing for changes in prices. Whether the amount of personal expenditure will exceed the value of the goods and services available to be bought at current prices will depend first, on the volume of saving, and second, on the size of the surplus of revenue over expenditure of all public authorities. On the basis of the present taxation and the present rates of Government expenditure, public authorities would have a surplus of about £275 million. Total savings required to cover the estimated investment at home, less the borrowing from abroad, is £1,550 million. Depreciation allowances contribute £700 million. On the basis of these provisional figures, a rate of saving of £575 million would be necessary to prevent an inflation pressure. This rate of saving is less than that actually made in 1946 and 1947 when some inflationary pressure existed, but would probably involve a rate of personal saving half as great again as in 1938.

**COUNTER-INFLATIONARY MEASURES**

A number of measures designed to restrain the pressure of money demand on prices are already in force. A large budget surplus has been secured by high taxation particularly on profits and by cuts in Government expenditure abroad and the strength of the armed forces. Capital development plans have been postponed on a considerable scale A runaway rise in the price of necessities has been prevented by post of living subsidies and by comprehensive price control.

The statement on personal incomes, costs and prices made by the Prime Minister marked a renewed effort by the Government to halt the threatened upward spiral of incomes and prices. In the House of Commons recently, the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked that with some necessary exceptions, there should be a halt to price increases and that wherever possible there should be reductions both in prices and profits.

All these counter-inflationary measures will have to be maintained in 1948 and many intensified.

**CONCLUSION**

The outlook for 1948 remains full of uncertainties and the coming year is bound to be one of great anxiety. But Britain can help to make 1948 the first year of a great upward turn in European economic recovery. Already British production exceeds that of 1938, and each month recently has shown further upward progress. Great changes have been and must continue to be made in the pattern of Britain's trade and in the lives of many of her people. But they are small when measured against the great changes Britain made in the war years when, as now, her future was at stake.

# NEW YORK COTTON

## Prices Advance Sharply At Outset

NEW YORK, March 13.

COTTON: Prices advanced sharply at the outset on a heavy buying movement prompted by the latest developments concerning the European recovery programme and the re-entry of Government in the wheat market. Gains ranging upto 2-1/2 dollars a bale were registered with deferred contracts aided by reports of slow preparations for the new crop as a result of rainy weather. The advance later encountered considerable profit-taking and prices reacted about one dollar bale from the earlier high levels Following the intial upswing on animated bullish activity, trading became more orderly during later dealings with prices fluctuating within early price changes. Profit-taking continued to furnish the bulk of contracts but weekend covering and price-fixing absorbed orders fairly well. A steady tendency ruled at the close. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales.

STOCKS: The firmness of grains and cotton and the favourable outlook for tax reduction exerted only a small effect and mostly fractional gains prevailed in slow trading. Films derived new encouragement from the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation president's optimism over the industry outlook in view of the British tax settlement. There was unabated demand for non-ferrous metals with refined copper deliveries in February to domestic consumers continuing at the recent high levels. Rayons showed little change in face of the C. I. O. textile workers union announcement that substantial wage increases will be sought from major rayon yarn manufacturers within the next sixty days. Final trading produced no material change from the earlier price pattern and the market closed very steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS: The overnight announcement that the department of agriculture would resume buying of wheat for the export programme prompted a heavy buying movement at the outset with wheat and maize deliveries advancing more than five cents a bushel. The trading subsequently quietened and prices reacted slightly under profit-taking partly stimulated by the return of mild weather over the most of the grainbelt. However there appeared to be less tendency to press selling of new crop wheat deliveries as they are in the neighbourhood of or slightly below the theoretical loan level for the 1948 wheat crop based on February 15th parity price. Under the leadership of May maize, the grain markets staged a good rally in late dealings with prices closing at or around the day's best levels.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 34.23 |
| July | 34.28 |
| October | 33.47 |
| December | 30.61 |
| March bid | 29.99 |
| May nom. | 29.80 |
| July nom. | 29.35 |
| Middling Spot | 28.96 |

### New Orleans Cotton

New York, March 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 34.11 |
| July | 34.29 |
| October | 33.45 |
| December | 30.60 |
| Middling Spot bid | 30.02 |

### Chicago Wheat

May 2.48-1/4.
July 2.40 to 2.40-1/4.
September 2.22.3/4 to 2.25.

*SHIPPING NEWS*

# IMPORTS & EXPORTS

## IMPORTS

BOMBAY, March 13.

s. s. SAN CARLO

From: Venice:—
100 bales Italian yellow silk raw.
From Genoa:—
225 bales raw silk.
From Alexandria:—
3513 bales Egyptian raw cotton.

s. s. DUMRA

From Busrah:—
60 bales sheep skins, 20 bales wool.

s. s. FOREST

From St. John:—
500 bags asbestos fibres, 171 bales news print, 825 Cralss Jams and Marmalades. 210 cases assorted macaroni.
From Alexandria:—
123 bales Egyptian Cotton.

s. s. BAM HILL

From Casablanca:—
880 tons phospate in bulk.

s. s. URBINO

From Hul:—
28 cases lubricating oil; 350 drums anti corraosive compositors 100 bags calspate plaster; 60 cases electric motors.
From middlesbrough:—
2784 rod cables; 25 bags wire nails 100 bags steel shots; 32 bdls. bogie springs.

## EXPORTS

Goods entered for exports

s. s. ZOLINA

To Liverpool:—
45 bales wool raw—Anglo Thai Corp Ltd.
211 bales wool raw—Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd.
37 bales wool raw—M. Dawoodomal.
Cotton waste 820 bales—V. A. Save and Co., 200 bags myrabollams—H. and sons, 50 bales—M. Narottamdas and Co., 200 bags myrabollams—H. Bhagwandas and Co.
To Portsudan:—
31 bags ginger—C. Kasturchand.
44 bales cotton piecegoods—Ratilal and Co.
20 boras sandlewood—M. Vandro van.

s. s. DUMRA

To Kuwait:—
60 chest black tea—Gandhi Tea Co.
185 bales cotton piecegoods—S. A. Sassam.
20 cases brake fluid—Anglo Iranian Oil Co., (India) Ltd.
100 chest black tea—Rajantkant.
To Busrah:—
170 bales cotton piecegoods —H. M. T. Kimji.
152 bales cotton piecegoods —A. J. Kimji.o
60 bags shatters and frames —Anglo Iranian Oil Co. (India) Ltd.
8 bdls. tanned buffalo sole leather —J. Mehrally.
12 bales cotton piecegoods —A. R. Bassan and Bros.
14 bales cotton waste—H. Mehrally and Co.
To Baherin:—
22 cases chutney and turmaric—Anglo Iranian Oil Co. (India) Ltd.

s. s. MULBERA

To Sydney:—
Cotton piecegoods 858 bales—Bombay Dyeing and Mfd. Co.
34 bales —C. Kapadia and Sons, 76 bales — W. B. Berdesell and Co. Ltd.
100 bags walnuts shell—C. D. Dholandas.
37 bales blankets—Bombay Dyeing and Mfd. Co.
125 bales cotton waste—Volkart Bros.
To Brisbane:— 371 bales cotton piecegoods —Bombay Dyeing and Mfd. Co.
To Colombo:—
120 bales corriander and 20 bags Fennel seed—M. K. S. Nathan.
To Melbourne:—
Cotton piecegoods 65 bales—Bombay Dyeing and Mfd. and Co.
85 bales— C. M. Kapadia and Sons, 180 bales— W. A. Berdesele and Co Ltd.
5 bales blankets—Bombay Dyeing and Mfd. Co.
To Freemantle:—
323 bales cotton and 8 bales blankets—Bombay Dyeing and Mfd. Co.
To Adelaide:—
48 bales blankets and 282 bales cotton piecegoods—Bombay Dyeing and Mfd. Co.
6 bales cotton piecegoods —W. A. Birdesell and Co Ltd.

s. s. FINNAMORE HILL

To Rangoon:—
Paints 119 kegs—Peninsula varnish and paint works, 80 kegs—Hard Costlewand and Co Ltd.
26 cases varnish— R. Raisingh and Co.
51 cases glass ware—A. H. Janjiwalla.
200 bales cotton raw—D. Jawaldas.

s. s. URLANA

To Aden:—
5 bales cotton piecegoods—L. Chhaganlal.
5 bales cotton piecegoods—K. Dulpji and Co.
9 cases glass mirrors—A. K. Esufally and Bros.

s. s. SHAHAJUDO

To Colombo:—
25 bags red Earth—Dass and Co.

s. s. LEMESTERKERK

To Ro-terdam:—
480 bags black pepper—Gandhi Bros.
Ground nut oil 269 drums—Indian Produce Co Ltd:
490 drums—The Cotton Agents Ltd.

s. s. MOUNT DAVIS

To Genoa:—
229 drums ground nut oil—M. A. Mullick and Co.
To Suez:—
From Vasant Export Agency 10 bags sandlewood, 110 bags sandlewood cheeps and 40 bags myrabolams.
To Portsaid:—
19 bags drug —Vasant Export Agency.
To New York:—
Gum karaya 266 bags—N. Mulji and Co.
368 bags—S. D. Dharshi, 133 bdls. —C. Bhoglal.
41 bales wool carpets—The Anglo Thai Corp. Ltd.
To Marseilles:—
224 bags soap nuts—M. Vishram Co.
To San Francisco:—
29 cases brass ware—American Express Co.

## Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

S.S. "CHANDRAVATI" arrived from Dabhol on March 13, with 554 Passengers (Scindia).

M.V. "DIPAVATI" arrived from Mangalore on March 13 with 847 passengers (Scindia)

"AKBAR" arrived from Karachi on March 13 with 2004 passengers (M.M.)

"BARJORA" arrived from Bahrah on March 12 with 424 passengers and 658 tons of general cargo (M.M.)

"ISLANDSIDE" arrived from Halifax N.S., on March 12 with 7500 tons of general cargo (Findlay.)

"NAVARCHOS KOUNDOURIOTIS" arrived from Bahia Blanca on March 12, with 9744 tons of Barley (James Mackintosh).

"HOGH SILVERLIGHT" arrived from Vancouver on March 13, with 1903 tons of general cargo (Volkart.)

SAILINGS

"PHAEAX II" sailed for Marseilles on March 12, with some general cargo.

"JALADURGA" sailed for Karachi on March 12 with 250 passengers and some general cargo.

"KHOSROU" sailed for Karachi on March 12, with 999 passengers.

"IRRAWADI" sailed for Porbandar on March 10 with general cargo.

M V. DIPAVATI" sailed for Mangalore on March 13, with 966 passengers.

S.S. "CHANDRAVATI" sailed for Dabhol, on March 13, with 1051 passengers.

# Germany's Oil Production

FRANKFURT, (UPA): The future German peace treaty will decide whether Germany's oil production will be self-sufficient.

Acording to present estimates, the Bentheim oilfields near the Dutch border, now claimed by the Netherlands for reparations, may hold about 10,000,000 tons of hign grade oil.

After Germany was forbidden to produce synthetic gasoline, her home oil production became more and more important for her industrial and economic development.

With a current yearly output of 650,000 tons a considerable part of her requirements can be met, although economic experts point out that only 30 per cent of Germany's pre-war number of cars are running now.

The Bentheim fields now produce only 10,000 tons per month but it is anticipated that the output can be accelerated during the next three years.

At present, 70 per cent of the entire oil production in Germany comes from the area around Celle near Hamburg, while fields in Schleswig-Holestein and Baden produce a smaller amount. There are no important oil fields in the Soviet Zone

The oil usually is sent to Hamburg refineries which used to handle the pre-war imports of foreign oils and now are refining British petroleum imports for the occupation army.

The Bentheim fields, able to produce more than half of Germany's potential gasoline consumption are claimed by the Netherlands along with certain "border corrections."

These fields are valued at about 2,000,000,000 reichmarks. In addition to the oil wells, the Benthem area also boasts Germany's richest peat bogs and extensive methane gas wells.

# W. Bengal Launches 'Grow More Jute' Campaign

CALCUTTA, March 13 (A.P.I.): A "grow more jute" campaign has been launched by the Government of West Bengal from today (March 14).

A leaflet exhorting the cultivators to grow more jute says that the partition of India has created a number of pressing problems with regard to jute in the Indian Union where the fibre produced at present is proportionately much less than its requirements. All the jute mills, which employ about three lakhs of labourers are located in the Indian Union and to keep them going they should try to do their best in making the Union self-sufficient in jute. The shortage of foodgrains in the country may also be met to a large extent by import from overseas in exchange of jute

# LAND REVENUE CLAIMS IN E. PUNJAB

JULLUNDER, March 13 (API) Arrangements are being made by the East Punjab Government to secure from West Punjab the land revenue records in order to check up the claims that are being made by Hindu and Sikh refugees from Pakistan. The Government expects that about ten lakh persons from about twelve thousand villages and a large number of towns and cities will make claims. Registration of claims started on March 10 at different tehsils and subtehsils in East Punjab and East Punjab States and also by post from outside province

# PRODUCTION TARGET ACHIEVED

MANCHESTER, March 12 (Reuter): The Cotton Board announced tonight that the industry in the drive for exports to hard currency markets had achieved the 35 per cent target of total production set by the Government.

The Board said this would mean about 87,000,000 square yards of cotton goods being produced for overseas markets.

**MUTT AND JEFF—You'll Have To Ask Phil Baker About This** BY BUD FISHER

WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE TROUBLE?
I DUNNO, DOC! THAT'S WHY I SENT FOR YOU TO FIND OUT!
HM - YOU ARE A MUSICIAN, ARE YOU NOT?
WELL, YES, AT TIMES! WHEN THE GUY WHO DRAWS THESE PICTURES WANTS ME TO BE!
YOU PLAY A WIND INSTRUMENT!
YEH! HOW DO YOU KNOW?
THERE'S A DISTINCT STRAINING OF THE LUNGS AND THE LARYNX IS INFLAMED BY BLOWING!
WHAT INSTRUMENT DO YOU PLAY?
?
THE ACCORDION, DOC!

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# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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**Highly educated, cultured Indian** lady (Maharashtrian) with rational outlook invites correspondence from equally highly qualified, sincere, well-established bachelor below 40. Apply c/o. Box No. 8320, "Bombay Chronicle".

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted Male Typist grade Rs. 50-10-100** plus Rs. 20/- allowance. Apply Industrial Chemicals (India) Room No. 16, 2nd floor, Central Bank Bldg. Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3. 8333

**Wanted one qualified Nurse, one** midwife and Lady Doctor, L.C. P.C. Apply with testimonials to Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur State, Palanpur. 7753

**Wanted, An experienced and energetic** Foreman for the Bakery with long experience and knowledge of manufacturing all kinds of Biscuits, Cakes etc. Apply Stating experience and salary wanted with testimonials to The Surti Bakery, Baroda. 8288)

**If you want any kind of Employment** in India or abroad apply for 'terms' stating qualifications and desires to Roberts & Co., Employment Suppliers, Subathu (Simla Hills). 8319

**Wanted respectable representatives** to sell our reputed medicines all over India on lucrative terms. National Pure Drugs (India) Ltd., 31|A, Haralal Mitra Street, Calcutta 3. 7688

**If you want any kind of Employment** in India or abroad apply for terms (stating your qualifications) to Kapoor & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (8317)

### ACCOMMODATION WANTED

**Wanted Urgently Motor Garage** near Crawford Market, Dhobitalao, Fort, Kalbadevi or Girgaum Locality willing to pay good rent, contact Onward Trading, Tayabji Bld., 3rd Floor opposite Gokuldas Hospital (8305)

### EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

**A batch for Vacation—Davar's** College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for all Specialisation and Professional Diploma Courses for training throughout vacation for next year's examinations. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. 8332

**Learn Dentistry within short** period less expenditure. Apply prospectus Dental Institute. Jamnagar. 8274

### MEDICAL ADLETS.

**God's Gift Medicine Hydrocele will** be cured like magic within seven days. Rs. 3|8/- including all charges, Menaka Debi. 19 S. N. Banerji Rd Calcutta (5462)

**Cobracane for T. B. All forms.** Literature on request. Apply Acme Trading Co., Hyderabad-Dn. 8182

**Hysteria and Epilepsy—Saintly gift** of Chitrakot. At the time of fit the medicins should be entered in both the holes of the nose and after snizing a dead black warm will come out and the patient will be cured for ever. Mahatma Tiyagi Baba, Ansuiya Ashram, Chitrakot (Banda) U. P. 8316

### MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

**Hindustan-10 current selling price** Rs. 7700/- 4-door fixed head saloon and Rs. 7850/- 4-door sliding head saloon excluding sales tax. Stocks available. French Motor Car Co., Ltd. 9|11 Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 43803. 7752

### AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted at Bombay sole-distributors** and stockists for our renowned and well-demanded Biscuits who may distribute our products through India except West Bengal. Interested parties are hereby invited to correspond for terms etc. to B. P. Biscuit Factory, Lawrence Road, Karachi. 8322

**Wanted respectable Firms and individuals** in the Electrical business line, who are willing to work as "District Agent" for sale of "Relief Fan" on guaranteed basis Price most competitive and quality guaranteed. Write to Arya Engineering and Industrial Works Ltd. 16. Russa Road. Calcutta 26 (7049)

### PROPERTIES WANTED

**Wanted to purchase a decent spa**cious European styled Bungalow with phone preferred also Modern Office with Telephone and suitable Land Plot ultimately to build Bungalow and Factory, owners estate agents and brokers please contact immediately with definite offers Onward Trading Co., Tayabji Building, third floor opposite G. T. Hospital. Carnac Road. (8301)

### MACHINERY

**Road Machinery—(1) Sheepsfoot** Tamping Roller for efficient compaction of loose fill, 1—3½ ton capacities. (2) High speed earth movers with tractor equipment (a) Two-wheel 3½ yard rear dumping cable scraper (b) Four-wheel 6—15 yards cable scraper. Best American make—early delivery—Booking orders. Sole Distributors B. K. Khanna & Company, 5, Pratap Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 7751

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE

200 SHARES Nos. 4348332/431, 434832/481 and 7237501/550, of the Indian Copper Corp. Ltd. regd. in the names of H. H. Comdg. Genl. Heerunna Shum Shere Jung. B. R. and H. H. Major Genl. Subarna Shum Shere Jung B. R. in the books of the said Company and the certificates of title thereto Nos. B. 3036/37 has been lost.

The Public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said certificate. Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

RAGHUNATH PRASAD NOPANY,
2, Royal Exchange Place,
CALCUTTA.
10-3-48. (7740)

### NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED invites tenders before 24-3-'48 for the purchase and removal of approximately 95 tons of gur of different varieties, in stock with Civil Supplies Department a flat rate should be quoted for all the varieties. Tender forms can be had during working hours from the undersigned who is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

A. K. RAMAN
Director of Civil Supplies,
(Accounts) Civil Supplies
Department (7741)

### THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Pherozesha Mehta Road, Fort Bombay, on Tuesday 30th March 1948 at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1947.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Erach R. Kooka as an additional Director.
4.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 19th day of March to the 4th day of April, 1948 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Managing Agents

Bombay, 11th March 1948

N. B.—Dividend as sanctioned by the Meeting will be paid on and after Monday the 5th April 1948 during office hours, at the Registered Office of the Company to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 18th March 1948.

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to the Shareholders.

To
The Shareholders of the Chhoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd. and in particular to:—

M/s. Burjorji P. Moolan James R. James, Keshavlal Chotalal, Madhavji Govindji, Najanmai M. Desai and Navnitlal Shamaldas. (7737)

### DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

New Delhi the March '48.

TENDER NOTICE

The D. G. I. and S., New Delhi invites quotations for the stores detailed below:—

Tender No. SM2/80918
Containers Soap to I M. Drg. 2929 (C): 67000 Nos.
All to Commandant, C. O. D., Kanpur.

Price of tender forms etc. is Rs. 6/- per set (Not refundable) and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or M/O quoting tender No. and remitter's full address on the coupon in the case of Money Orders.

Tenders will be received upto 12-4-'48 (4 p.m.) Tender forms are available for sale in the office of Director of Supplies, Bombay/Calcutta/Madras and may be obtained by tenderers from these offices on payment of tender fees direct to the officers concerned.

The relevant drawing can be seen from the reception room of this office and the offices specified above.

Unregistered firms should specify the name of their Bankers and blacklisted firms should not get the tender forms.

G. D. JOSHI
for Deputy Director
General (Supplies).
(7748)

### MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**Portraits from sittings or Photo**graphs painted skillfully, likeness guaranteed Moderate charges contact: Mahadeo Acharya (Late of "I & B" Govt. of India) 11, Dhaswadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2. (between 7-30 to 9 morning). 8331

**Sterling Chemical & Pharmaceu**tical Works Ltd. Write for Particulars 302/1 Upper Circular Rd. Calcutta. 8136

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**Expected to arrive shortly plain** and printed American chintz material in lovely colours and attactive designs Samples can be inspected now Call early and make your selection to avoid disappointment. Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

# BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR 1948

Persons in Central and Western India who definitely intend to visit the British Industries Fair 1948 are invited to assist the U. K. Trade Commissioner in compiling statistics of visitors from India by filling in the particulars shown below and sending the cutting to him at Menkwa Building, 10 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR 1948**

Visitor's Name:

Name and Address of visitor's firm in India:

Travelling by Sea|Air:

(Delete whichever is inapplicable)

7723

### NOTICE

WANTED the following supervisory staff for the Jodhpur Railway shops:—

(a) Foundry Foreman.
(b) Electrical Foreman.
(c) Boiler Inspector.

GRADES.

(a) Rs. 300-20-500.
(b) & (c) Rs. 300-20-400.

The candidates must have completed a suitable course of apprenticeship in a railway workshop and have sufficient experience as detailed below:—

(a) Long experience of Cast Iron and Non-ferrous foundry work.
(b) Experience in Electrical Train Lighting, Maintenance of motors and equipment, Electroplating and Battery maintenance.
(c) Experience in the inspection and repairs of locomotive and vertical boilers.

A degree or diploma in Engineering will be an additional qualification.

Retired Railway employees will also be considered.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned by the 10th April, 1948.

P. R. AGARWAL,
B. Sc. (Eng.) M. I. E.
M. I. Loco. E., A. M. I. Mech. E.,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Jodhpur Railway Jodhpur. (7747)

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN HOME SAVINGS SAFE ACCOUNT RULES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Home Savings Safe Accountholders of the Bank that the undermentioned rule is added as Rule No 9A to the Home Savings Safe Account Rules. The rule will apply to all Home Savings Safe Accounts at head Office and all Local Offices.

9A. "No Cheque, Dividend Warrants or other instruments drawn payable to order will be taken for collection and credit of Home Savings Safe Accounts. Cheques, etc. drawn payable to bearer may be taken for collection and credit of Home Savings Safe Accounts only if they are drawn in favour of the accountholder himself and not otherwise."

The above rule comes into force with immediate effect.

Bombay, 12-3-1948

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director. (7734)

### FOR SALE

TWO SPLENDID HOUSES with upper floors and all conveniences in beautiful surroundings and airy extensive grounds on Murzbanabad Road, Andheri. Immediate possession. Apply Box 7730 "Bombay Chronicle"

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSALS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Capes Cotton Porous Anti-gas 688.665 Nos. located at Central Provision Depot. Dehu and 450.522 Nos. located at Central Ordnance Depot, Rampur. Bids should be for a minimum of 25,000 Capes.

NO RESERVE PRICE.

LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS: 5 P.M. on 30th March 1948.

PUBLIC OPENING OF TENDERS: 11 A.M. on 31st March, 1948.

OFFERS TO BE KEPT OPEN TILL: 30th April, 1948.

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "Textiles—Capes Cotton" should be sent to Director General of Disposals, Textile and Leather Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 p.c. of the total price offered, deposited in favour of the Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Cheques or drafts on other Banks and Cash will not be accepted.

Permits to view the stores can be had from the Directorate General of Disposals and the Regional Commissioners, Disposals, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras.

All sales will be ex-site and subject to "General Conditions of Contract 117".

Issued by:

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
OF DISPOSALS,
Textile & Leather Directorate,
New Delhi. 7701

### CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDERS

TENDERS are hereby invited from approved C.P.W.D contractors for the work Erection of Steel Hangars S. H. Erection of Bellman Hangar at Santacruz at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,850/-.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 17-3-48 and opened on the same day at 12-30 P.M.

Tender forms can be purchased during office hours from the office of the undersigned on a payment of Rs. 5-4-0.

Tender containing any additional condition shall not be considered.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division No. I
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY. 7699

**MACHINING WORK**
**of All Types**

**DYNACRAFT MACHINE CO.**
**Ismail Building, Hornby Rd.**
**Fort, BOMBAY, 1**
**Tel. 86331**
**(8313)**

### NOTICE

WANTED a qualified and experienced Assistant Chemical Analyser for the Junagadh State Ghee Laboratory at Verawal. Grade Rs. 100-10-150. Appointment to be on probation for one year. Knowledge of Gujarati essential.

Prospective candidates should apply to the Administrator Junagadh State Secretariat Junagadh stating age, qualification and experience by the 31st March, 1948, latest. (7742)

### G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 23-2-48 for the supply of Pure Ghee and Groundnut Oil at the Railway Grainshops on the Poona Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Poona. 7694

### CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDERS

TENDERS are invited in sealed covers from approved C.P.W.D. contractors for the below noted works at the estimated cost given against each item.

1. Sinking of Tulsi pipe line at Santa Cruz Excavation in soil and hard rock between chainages 3800 and 5200 at Santa-Cruz aerodrome —Estimated cost Rs. 84,500/-.
2. "Erection of steel hangars at Santa Cruz S. H. Construction of latrines and Sceptic tanks etc. to hangars (2 units at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,150/-.

These will be received by the undersigned on 18-3-48 at 12 noon and will be opened on the same day at 12-30 p.m.

Tender forms can be purchased during the office hours from the office of the undersigned upto 17-3-48.

Tender containing any additional conditions shall not be considered.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division No. 1.
Commerce House,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. 7744

### G. I. P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Rly., Bombay V. T. invites tenders on the prescribed form upto 1 p. m. on 20-3-48 for supply of Pulses, Agmark Ghee Sweet Oil, Salt, Spices etc. to the Rly.'s Godwns at Rayon Grain Market and Wadi Bunder Bombay and to shops in Thana and Kolaba districts. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. (7745)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for supply of calves on hire on the premises of the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum will be received by the Assistant Director of Public Health, I/c Vaccine Institute Belgaum up to 12 noon of 15th April 1948. Tender forms can be had from the said officer up to 10th April, 1948. (7691)

### TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER G. I. P. Railway, Parel invites tenders upto 3 p.m. on 29-3-1948 for "Construction of masonry & girder bridges in connection with Provision of assisted siding for Motor House (Gujerat) Ltd. at Bhandup". The form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Drawings for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3/- per set being made. These sums will not be refunded. (7738)

### G. I. P. RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghauts, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tenders upto 16-30 hours 29-3-1948 for the construction of side drains in diversions 1 and 2 Bhore Ghats. The Schedule of quantities and condition of contract can be had from his office of payment of Rs. 2/- per copy. The drawings of the diversions can be inspected in his offfice on any working day between 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The standard drawing to which drains are to be constructed can be had at Rs. 3/- per set. These amounts will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 2-3-1948. (7656)

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notice has been given under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act, for motion to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1948-49 are discussed:

By Mr. V. B. Gandhi— For making a provision of Rs. 16,521 under XII.—Licensing, etc., to meet the cost of employment of certain Police Constables for controlling hawkers.

By Order of
His Worship the Mayor
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th March 1948.
B. V. MODY
Municipal Secretary. (7754)

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS on prescribed forms are invited for supply of Sugar to various Grainshops on B. B. & C. I. Rly., returnable by 10-4-1948. Further particulars and Tender Forms may be obtained from the office of Dy. General Manager (G. S. D.), B. B. & C. I. Rly., Churchgate, Bombay. (7732)

### NOTICE

WANTED A FULL-TIME DOCTOR for a Textile, mill at Ahmedabad—Salary Rs. 400-25-500-40-700-50-800—Plus dearness allowance etc. State age and full qualifications. Knowledge of Gujarati is essential. Apply Ahmedabad Advance Mills—Tata Industries, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay." (7735)

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

CITATION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of he Faith.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Damjee Moorjee of Kandivali Hindu Inhabitant until his death carrying on business in partnership as Packing Cases Manufacturers (Khokhawalla) under the name style and firm of "Jethalal P. & Co." at 21, Nowroji Hill Road, Dongri, Bombay and residing at the time of his death at Kandivali in Thana District. ..... Deceased.

BAI KANBAI, widow of Damjee Meorjee of Kandivli Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandivali the Sole Executrix, named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness MOHAMEDALI CURRIM CHAGLA, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Forty-eight and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYYER,
Sealer.

The 12th day of March, 1948.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys. 7743

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE

THE PRINCIPAL and STAFF of Wilson College AT HOME to past students, on Saturday, 20th March at 5-30 p. m. (7736)

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

With effect from TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1948, No. 224 Up Local train will leave Virar at 6-5 hours instead of 6-15 hours and arrive Churchgate at 7-52 hours as at present.

This has been temporarily arranged on account of Engineering Speed Restrictions between Virar and Borivli and with a view to assist the workers to reach their work in time. (7746)

### SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

(GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY)

THE SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION will be held from Monday, 22nd March, 1948, according to the programme published at pages 1241-42 of Part II of the Bombay Government Gazette, dated the 25th December 1947.

SECRETARY
S. L. C. Examination Board.
Poona 12th March, 1948. (7739)

### MARTIN BURN LIMITED

CONVERTIBLE NOTES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that interest for the half-year ending 31st March, 1948, will be paid on or after that date to those holders of Convertible Notes whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1948 or in accordance with their instructions.

T. LESLIE MARTIN.
Managing Director. (7733)

## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of English and American Hand Pitcher Spout Pumps, American Vices, with Swival Base, Stock Die and Taps for 1¼" Pipe, Automatic Batteries Lights (Naval Lights), Long Pipes on SATURDAY, 18th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at our Auction Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from the party concerned.

The above goods on view on or after 4-3-48.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of All-stock-in trade of Shree Madhukar Aerographic Dying and Printing Works as a going concern including One complete Callog Spraying Machine with fittings, 4 Spray Gun Machines, Mesonite Tables, Spray Printing Blocks, Printing Colours, Costic Soda, Turkey Red Oil, Pine oil, one Stove with Tank, one steel Safe, etc. on TUESDAY, 16th inst. at 12 Noon (S.T.) at Shree Madhukar Aerographic Dyeing and Printing Works, Navalkar Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay as Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court Suit No. 1823 of 1947 (N. P. Desai and Ors. Versus K. R. Godambe).

Terms: 25% Cash Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOTS OF MILLS AND TEXTILE STORES.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned M|s. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at W. H. Brady & Co.'s Godown, 41, Moreland Road, Byculla next to Salvation Army: Big lot of Pickers, hair and leather belting machine parts, Elec. motors, C. I. pipes 85% Magnesia Composition roller skins, Card clothing Filter press cloth, lease rods, paper tubes and cones, Hosepipes, machine parts textile leather goods, healds, Varnish, iron scrap and other textile goods damaged by fire and water.

Terms: 25% Cash Deposit. On view from 18th
BENNETT & CO.

LIFE IS
Joyful
WHEN YOU'RE HEALTHY!
There is fun in life when you are healthy. And to keep healthy, to ward off colds and minor ills and to counteract the dangers of malnutrition, give your system the benefit of health-building Waterbury's Compound.
Waterbury's Compound is a delicious-tasted, well-balanced tonic that stimulates the appetite, builds energy and vitality ... helps you to get the most out of life.
Protect the health of your family ... start them on Waterbury's Compound today.
WATERBURY'S
COMPOUND
TO KEEP YOU FIT

For the finest
Bicycle you have
ever owned
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ENGLAND
There's an unmistakable air of distinction about a B.S.A. Other people admire it, and you, as its rider, admire it most of all. Quick to recognise the advantages of the new B.S.A. models, cyclists are ordering them fast. See your local B.S.A. dealer today. He'll be glad to book one for you.

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